The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,770—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 13. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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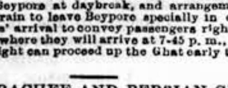
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,023 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.
Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

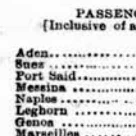
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.
S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. Goa, 1,906 Tons.
Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335
The Goa is due in London on 18th May. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.
S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

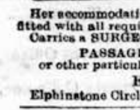
PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	34	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.
Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.
Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
FARE.........Rs. 400.



MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain Green, 1,675 Tons 220 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.
She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation,
FARE..............Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.
FARE TO MALTA.....................Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL.................. „ 500.

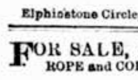


THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	„ May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	„ June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL.............................. „ 500
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.
Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c. transacted with promptitude.
Passages engaged Free of Commission.
Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.
Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await address.
Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.
Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding Heavy Goods and Machinery.
Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th March.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	760	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	1st May.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th March.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE
or
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—
TO LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3060	500	R Hutchison	17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2090	300	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White	about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
Fare through to New York .... Rs. 600
„ „ Liverpool.................................. „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa.................. „ 450
„ „ Naples .... „ 400
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. ERLKING, FROM LONDON.
THIS Steamer has arrived and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING AT ONCE and TAKE DELIVERY without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
S. S. ERLKING, FOR LONDON.
CARGO will now be RECEIVED at her LOADING BIRTH in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET.
SECOND FLOOR of the PREMISES, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort. It is very commodious, airy and thoroughly ventilated and well lighted and suitable for a Solicitor's or Merchant's office, being short way from the Custom House, Port Office, the Banks and the High Court premises; could be let as a whole or in parts. Apply to
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PLATE LAYING INSPECTOR. Salary to commence at Rs. 150 a month. Also two SUB-INSPECTORS at Rs. 50 a month each Applications with certificates to be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sirohi Division, W. R. S. Railway, Roh, via Palanpoor.

NOTICES.

UNION BANK, VIENNA.
THE TRIESTE BRANCH of the UNION BANK undertakes the PURCHASE and SALE of GOODS or PRODUCE on COMMISSION, GRANTS ADVANCES on CONSIGNMENTS or ARRANGES CREDITS upon the security of BILLS of LADING.
The Trieste Branch also effects the sale and purchase of Government and other Securities, grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other Continental towns, negotiates and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, effects Remittances, and conducts all kinds of general Banking business.

NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 15th March. 1880, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden cases, Casks, Tins, Drums, Coal Dust, &c.; also a large quantity of spare Machinery. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.
G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5 h March 1880.

THE CLIFTON KINDER-GARTEN AND GIRLS' COLLEGE, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.
SUPERIOR EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. Professors attend. Resident English and Foreign Certificated Governesses. Pupils have won First Class honors in the local University Examinations. Careful Home training is given, and special attention to the health and comfort of Indian children. Highest references.
Particulars may be ascertained in Bombay from Captain E. H. ENSOR, or J. N. C. BEYTS, Esq.
For terms, &c., apply
MRS. SMITH,
21, Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.
TENDERS will be received up to 15th March, 1880, for the supply during the year 1880-81 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where Forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5th March, 1880.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4 14	8½ ft. by 8½...	7 4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6 12	8½ ft. by 15...	13 4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	9½ ft. by 12...	13 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	2 12	6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6½ ft. by 6½...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32...	per doz. Rs.	7 8
32 in. by 45...	„ „	10 8
34 in. by 34...	„ „	8 8
34 in. by 45...	„ „	11 4
34 in. by 54...	„ „	13 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS,
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
SHIKAR CLOTH.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND RECEPTION.

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
EVERY Countenance beeming with delight during the entire performance of this Master Circus Troupe of the Universe.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
One at 4 p. m. and in the Evening at 9 o'clock precisely.
All the great Artistes and the highly educated horses will appear in both performances.

	Prices.
First Class	Rs. 3
Second Class	„ 2
Third Class	„ 1
Fourth Class	Ans. 8
Private Boxes to accomodate 4	Rs. 16
„ „ 8	„ 32

Box Office, where seats can be secured, will remain open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
JOHN WILSON.
Proprietor and Manager.

TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received at Noon on the 31st March for the execution by contract of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, European General Hospital, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, Butcher's Island, Elephanta and Hog Island for the season 1880-81.
The conditions and forms of contract can be seen, and copies of the schedules of rates, on which the Tenders are to be based, obtained, on payment of Ten Rupees per copy, at the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, from the 18th to the 22nd instant inclusive, during office hour.
No Tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, ... Official Liquidators.
UPON reading the affidavit of the above named NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, sworn on the 11th instant, with the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon hearing Messrs. ARDASIR and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidators, I do Order that Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Merwanjee Framjee, the Liquidators of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, do appear before me at my Chambers on the 29th instant, to show cause, if any, why the sum of Rupees three lacs set apart to meet the claims mentioned in the said affidavit should not be distributed *pro rata* among the Creditors of the said New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, including the unsatisfied Creditors of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited And I do further order that any Creditor of either of the said Companies shall be at liberty to attend on the return of this summons and be heard against or in support of the same, at his own costs. And I do further order that the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys do furnish copy of the said affidavit and exhibits to any Creditor of either of the said Companies requiring the same on payment of the regulated charges therefore. And I do also order that the Liquidators of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company and any Creditor thereof opposing the said order do file any affidavit which they or he may desire to use and do serve copy thereof upon the said Official Liquidators of the said New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company or their Attorneys on or before 1 p.m. of the 19th instant. And I do lastly order that this summons be advertised twice in the following Newspapers :—that is to say, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jame-Jamshed*, the *Bombay Samachar*, and the *Rast Goftar*.—Dated this 12th day of March 1880.
L. H. BAYLEY.
ARDASIR and HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for Official Liquidators.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the desirable BUNGALOW, No. 137, on Malabar Hill, THE RIDGE, now in the occupation of Charles Macdonald, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No — in Ambawady, now in the occupation of P. Benn, Esq. Rent Rs. 165. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th April next, the desirable BUNGALOW, No —, on Malabar Hill, Ambawady, now in the occupation of Rev. H. G. Lewis, and the Bungalow is put in thorough order, painted, colour washed and stencilled about three months ago. Rent Rs. 135. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the South-West Upper-storied portion of the well-known BUNGALOW "KATEVILLE," on the lower road, near the seashore, having the accomodation of four Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the comfortable Bungalow at the foot of Harkness Hill, formerly in the occupation of Rienzi Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.
THE following BUNGALOWS are still unlet for the present March season :—

No.	Names of the Bungalow.	Rent for the Season.
1	Kinlock's House	Rs. 1,0 0
6	Sir Mungaldass' New Bungalow	800
10	The Hermitage	800
12	Rugby Lodge	500
15	Stone Henge	600
25	Cama Cottage	500
28	Beehive	1,000
29	Ewart Lodge	400
36	Coxson's Lodge	500
40	Robertson's Bungalow	1 000
41	Elphinstone Lodge	1,000
47	Hill House	400
49	Craigie Burn	500
74	Mary Lodge	500
75	Arnould Lodge	600
85A	Red House	300

For further particulars, such as Plans, Lists of Furniture, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to take charge of a Press up-country. Salary about Rs. 200 per month. Apply with testimonials to M., office of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK to proceed to Afghanistan Must write a good flowing hand. Apply to A. Q. M. G., Town Hall.

AN experienced Pleader, one who knows Persian much preferred, to teach Civil Department examination course for 2 hours at home. Apply to M., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good little BUNGALOW or ROOM in or near the Fort. Must be airy and healthy. 1 Drawing Room, Bed Room, Bath Room, Cooking Room and one Horse Stable, hire Rs. 45. Apply to M., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CAPITAL STABLING TO LET IN THE FORT. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, one MAIL PHAETON SECONDHAND. Apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

NEGATIVES of INDIAN VIEWS—Crawford and Co. will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, 15th March, under instruction from R. Sykes, Negatives on view

RED CABBAGE for pickling, 4 Annas each; FLOWERS for Balls and Parties; young PIGS, pure English breed. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Tanna Jail.

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and Others.
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Subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned, and it is requested that subscribers will be so good as to state whether their subscriptions are for the *European Widow Relief Fund*, or the *Native Sufferers Relief Fund.*
Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the daily papers.
JAS. L. MACKAY,
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WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON the AFTERNOON of MONDAY, the 15th instant, in AID of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those who LOST their LIVES on the occasion of the FOUNDERING of the steamer VINGORLA, near Bombay, on the night of the 20th of February last.

PROGRAMME.
1. Duett Pianoforte...Danse Napolitaine.....Sydney Smith.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Johnston.
2. Song...............Vittoria ....Carissimi.
Mr. Wyer.
3. Song ....She wandered down the Mountain Side ..F. Clay.
Mrs. Adams.
4. Solo Violin ....Fantasia on airs from Sainton.................Lucrezia Borgia.
Mr. A. J. Levey.
5. Song...............Guinevere ....Sullivan.
Mr. Hyson.
6. Song ....The Lost Chord ....A. Sullivan.
[Harmonium Obligato].
Mrs. Morland.
7. Song.................The Midshipmite ....Stephen Adams.
Mr. Wyer.
8. Duett ....Oh! ye voices gone ..... Zeta.
Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Morland.
9. Violin Solo ....Ave Maria....................Gounod.
(on Bach's 1st Prelude, with Piano and Harmonium accompaniment.)
Mr. A. J. Levey.
10. Song ....Nazaro h..........................Gounod
Harmonium Obligato.]
Mrs. Morland.
Doors open at 5 P.M. Concert to commence at 5-30 P.M. punctually.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
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With Reeded Rubber Soles.
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Sealed Tenders "Endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 18th March instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th March 1880.

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.
The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.
The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.
The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s HOUSE of CORRECTION and H. M.'s GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at BYCULLA, and H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RICE, DHALL, WHEAT BREAD, Fine and Brown, BEEF, MUTTON, SUGAR, GHEE, OIL, FIREWOOD, and many other articles, as required, during the above period.
Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of Contract can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla, and the Tenders will be received up to the 16th instant.
A Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent Presidency Jails, and Governor, Government Workhouse.
Byculla, 2nd March 1880.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
INDIAN COAL.
THE AGENT and MANAGER of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to RECEIVE for SUBMISSION to the Board of Directors of the Company in London TENDERS for the supply of twelve thousand tons of INDIAN COAL suitable for use in Locomotive Engines.
The Tenders must state the name of the Colliery from which the Coal tendered is to be obtained and the price per ton for which it will be delivered into the Company's Locomotive Yard at Royapooram, Madras, where it will be weighed.
The Coal must be thoroughly screened and must be delivered as above, clean large and free from slack sand or dust, at the rate of not less than one thousand tons per mensem, commencing from the month of January 1881 or thereabouts.
Persons tendering are requested not to send samples unless they are specially requested to do so after the Tenders have been received.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Locomotive Coal," should be sent in on or before the 20th of July 1880.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be replied to until sufficient time has elapsed, say three months from the date of receipt, to admit of a reference being made to the Board of Directors in London and the receipt of their reply.
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Royapooram Terminus, Madras, 1st March 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1880.

ALTHOUGH the extent of our exports this week have been limited, owing to less favorable accounts from the Home markets, there is no gainsaying the fact that we have three months of very active business before us. Our Crops of Cotton are exceptionally large and good in quality, and the arrivals in Bombay are daily increasing. Of Seeds also we should see large shipments, but a rapid advance in Freights, owing to the great scarcity of available steam tonnage for this month's shipment and with no steamer now loading on the berth, has for a time checked this business and also effectually stopped shipments of Wheat, of which supplies promise to be abundant. The most unsettling element, however, continues to be Exchange which, during the past week, has gone through numerous phases; immediately after last mail left advancing rapidly owing to fears of dear Money in the East and a scarcity of Silver at home, and closing quietly the fears of dear Money being for a time, at all events, allayed, and the market for Silver at Home showing unmistakeable signs of weakness. The Home markets have generally been dull since publishing our last report, that for Cotton has an unmistakeably downward tendency. Seeds are dull and declining, and other Eastern products are, as a rule, cheaper. The markets for Cotton Goods and Yarns in Manchester and that for Metals also show signs of weakness, and prices are generally lower than those quoted a week ago. No change is reported in the Bank of England rate of discount, and Government Securities are very steady. With a General Election in prospect and the uncertainties attending it, in conjunction with the unsettled state of Foreign Politics, the Home Trade generally must be affected for a time. Leaving politics out of the question, the uncertainty hanging over trade just now is undoubtedly the position of Silver. Last week Reuter favoured us with an announcement from Berlin that the Prussian Government intended to increase its Silver Currency. The report was not regarded by most people as worthy of credence, but telegrams from Home, on the day when the last mail left, reported that the Metal was scarce and had advanced ⅜d. per oz., the advance, no doubt, being fostered by the prospects of a larger export business from the East, prospects which, during the week, have not been fulfilled. The position of our various markets, although healthy inasmuch as Exports are abundant, and Imports are not overstocked, do not point to any important advance, and any activity must originate from Home. Cotton closes dull. Seeds are almost a dead letter, and in Wheat there has been nothing doing. The Markets for Imports have been to some extent interfered with by Native holidays, the shipments of Goods and Yarns advised from Home are not excessive, but dealers are unwilling to pay the equivalent of Home prices, and rates certainly tend downwards.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 21¼ lacs arising from an increase in deposits, notwithstanding an increase of 9 lacs in the amount of Bills discounted. The return was of an unexpectedly favourable nature, and the prospects of dearer Money may consequently be considered much less imminent than they were a week ago. In the bazaar there is a decidedly easier feeling, and dealers are able to obtain accommodation on better terms. The Directors of the Bank at their Board Meeting on Wednesday last, consequently made no alteration in their rate of discount, which remains on Government Securities at 5 per cent. No further advance has been made in Calcutta during the week in the Bank of Bengals rate, which is the same as quoted last week, viz., 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—There was a decidedly firmer feeling towards the close of business hours last mail day owing to telegrams from China and Calcutta announcing higher rates, and advices from Home reporting a rapid advance in the value of Bar Silver. The advance, although to some extent expected, was more sudden than was generally anticipated, and like most sudden advances has been followed by an equally rapid reaction. The market on Monday opened very firm at a general advance of 3-16 to ¼ per Rupee on Saturday's closing quotations, but later on in the day, on the receipt of quieter advices from Calcutta, an easier feeling at once set in, and before the close a complete collapse had taken place, the Banks being only willing to draw at 3-32d. per Rupee decline from their opening rates. On Tuesday, things here were very quiet and a further decline of 1-16th per Rupee was established. On Wednesday the market again opened quiet at a further decline of 1-16 in House Paper, the Banks, however, being still willing to draw at previous rates. A fair business was done in Mercantile Bills, considering the limited transactions reported in Cotton, and rates closed steady. On Thursday the market was quiet at a decline of 1-16th all round, owing to the allotment of Council Bills in London at an average of about 1s. 7 15-16 per Rupee instead of 1-8 per Rupee as was generally expected, and a decline in the value of Bar Silver to 52d. per oz. Taking into consideration the sale of Council Bills, however, rates were fairly maintained both here and in Calcutta. The particulars of the sale were as follows, viz., Rs. 36,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta Rs. 60,000 to Madras and Rs. 8,00,000 to Bombay. Tenders on all three places at 1s. 7 15-16d. received twenty per cent. The average rates of allotment were 1s. 7·94d. on Calcutta and Madras and 1s. 7·97d. on Bombay. The amount advertised for next week is again 45 lacs. This morning the market opened rather weaker owing to Reuter's Silver quotation of 51⅞d. per oz. which has since been confirmed by private telegrams. The morning's rates have not altered excepting that demand Bank Bills have been sold for April at 1s. 8d. and for May at 1s. 8 1-32d., but only for a small amount, as the enquiry for Bank paper is still insignificant. At the close buyers are firm especially for bills for forward delivery. Closing rates are as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 31-32d. 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 13-32d. Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d. Francs 3 months' sight 2·13, 6 months' sight 2·15.

Bar Silver during the week has undergone rapid fluctuations. On Friday it was quoted in London at 51⅞d., advancing on Saturday morning to 52d. per oz., and later on in the day to 52¼d. per oz.owing, it was stated, to short supplies of the Metal, On Monday rates declined to 52¼d., on Tuesday to 52⅛, and on Wednesday to 52d. per oz. On Thursday a further decline of ⅛ took place, being quoted at the close at 51⅞d. per oz. This rapid reaction shows that the advance was at all events premature, and although it is generally stated that available supplies of the Metal in London are not excessive, still the market, must, to a great extent, be regulated by Eastern Exchanges which are unlikely to rule high permanently, considering the ample supply of funds in the hands of the Exchange Banks.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has remained at ⅛ premium and 60 days' sight bills at 11-16 discount throughout the week.

On China we quote demand Bank Bills at Rs. 224½ per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 2d .per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—There was little demand either in Bombay or Calcutta for Government Paper early in the week, and rates declined to Rs. 94¾ for Fours, and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half per cent., but the last few days there has been a better feeling in the market, and rates have consequently advanced to Rs. 95 and Rs. 102½ here against Rs. 95 and Rs. 102 in Calcutta for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively.

SHARES.—We have again to report upon a quiet week in our Share Market, but rates have kept steady, and the tendency has been generally in favour of sellers. The quotations for Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 5, Freres Rs. 3, and Mazagons Rs. 25 per share. The only alterations in the values of Press Companies shares are an advance of Rs. 5 in Indian and Rs. 50 in Fort Press. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip there has been more doing, and prices are in many cases rather higher. Anglo-Indians have advanced Rs. 3, Dhurumseys, Empress, and Great Eastern Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Hydrabad Rs. 25, Manockjee Petits Rs. 12½, Nationals Rs. 35, Orientals Rs. 5½, and Victorias Rs. 20. Bombay United have declined Rs. 5, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 10 per share. No change of any importance have been repored in other shares

PIECE-GOODS.—The telegrams from Manchester have advised quiet Markets throughout, and prices here have given way 1 anna per price all round in Grey and Bleached Goods, and little disposition has been shown on the part of native dealers to operate, Up-country purchasers are still only supplying themselves in sufficient quantities to meet their immediate requirements.

Business has also been interrupted by a Hindoo Holiday, during which the Piece Goods Bazaar was closed. The transactions from first hands during the week amount to only about 1,200 packages, and in the bazaar the transactions have also been very limited, and we doubt if we shall see any marked increase in the offtake before the Holi Holidays, which are about a fortnight hence. Failures in the Calcutta bazaar amongst the Marwarrees owing to tight money have also effected this market.

TWIST.—The Market for Yarn keeps very quiet, and prices for imported Twist are ¼ anna per lb. lower than they were a week ago. For local Spinnings there is also less enquiry, notwithstanding the strong demand which has existed of late for China, but the general dulness in the Cotton Market as also to some extent effected this industry and rates are ⅛ anna per lb. lower. Cheaper Cotton here, however, should shortly be of material benefit to the mills, many of which with contracts for Yarn made some two or three months' ago when Cotton was Rs. 25 per candy cheaper than at present, have certainly not been working of late at much profit.

METALS.—The Market for Copper following home advices has been very dull, and prices have given way fully Re. 1 per cwt. There is some talk of a combination in the bazaar amongst some of the principal dealers to maintain rates, but it seems unlikely that it will be carried out. Yellow Metal is also dull at last week's prices, and Iron is quite neglected.

COALS.—Not a single transaction has been reported during the week with the exception of a few retail sales on the spot on the basis of Rs. 19 per ton for Davison's West Hartley. To arrive there are buyers of Davison's at Rs. 19½ for April-May shipment without finding sellers.

COTTON.—Owing to the dull state of the Liverpool Market, rates here gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy last mail day, which, however, was recovered on Monday with more favourable advices from Home, and rather a large business was done. On Tuesday the Market opened firm at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but before the close of the day buyers had completely withdrawn from the market, and sellers were willing to accept a partial decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Following the tenor of Liverpool advices our Market on Wednesday was quiet throughout the day, and prices gave way a further Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and on Thursday a further similar decline was established. In addition to the generally unfavorable accounts from Home, our Market has been greatly influenced during the week, by the fluctuations in Exchange, a great scarcity of available steam tonnage, and also, by the increasing arrivals of Cotton from Up-country. These this week show a marked increase, being 2,600 bales in excess of last week's and 16,075 bales in excess of the corresponding week last year. The arrivals still chiefly consist of Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee descriptions, but M. G. Broach has been coming in much more freely during the past few days, and it is in this Cotton that the decline has been most marked. The quality continues exceptionally good, and we may now look for abundant supplies.

The Receipts from Up-country to date show the following comparisons with previous years :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	41,827	25,752	37,274
Since 1st Sept.	393,864	377,708	270,767
Since 1st Jan.	275,870	259,714	188,246

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 44,649 bales, making a total since 1st January of 183,816.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without any Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra,	March delivery	Rs. 240	= 6¼d.
F.G.F. do.	do. „	„ 233	= 6 1/16d.
G. F. do.	do. „	„ 227	= 5 29/32d.
Good do.	April „	„ 236	= 6⅛d.
F.G.F. do.	do. „	„ 231	= 6d.
G.F. do.	do. „	„ 225	= 5 27/32d.
Good Hingunghaut, Ready		„ 250	= 6 15/32d.
„ Broach, March	delivery	„ 250	= 6 15/32d.
„ do. April	„	„ 248	= 6 13/32d.
„ Dhollera, Ready	„	„ 240	= 6¼d.
„ do. April	„	„ 237	= 6 5/32d
F.G.F. do.	May „	„ 228	= 5 15/16d.

SEED.—*Linseed* has declined in value almost daily during the week, being now quoted at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. against Rs. 6-12 per cwt. last mail day, and at the decline there are no buyers. The main cause of the absence of demand is the great scarcity of tonnage, and the probability of rates of Freight ruling high for some time to come, but the Home Markets offer little inducement to shippers to operate. *Rapeseed* is still quite neglected, the nominal value of Guzerat for April-May delivery being still Rs. 6-4 per cwt. The *Gingelly* Market keeps firm, but supplies are falling off, and with the exception of one or two of the late crops the season may now be considered at an end.

WHEAT.—The market keeps steady with very little doing, however, owing to the present difficulty in obtaining Freight. We quote Rs. 36 per candy Old Soft White and Rs. 35 per candy for New Hard Red.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ANNIE FISH, 1,496 tons, Captain D. Hoffses, will sail to-day for Newyork, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. T. R. Scallan, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Rahimtool N Mahamed, Mr. Bezonjee Muncherjee, and 275 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. ABYSSINIA, 718 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: :—For Zanzibr.—Mr Cumroodin Amroodin, and 15 deck. For Aden.—Mr and Mr E. Sharp, and Mr E. King and European servant. The same Co's s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. For Kurrachee.—Major W. Jacob, Mr Cloete, and Mr. E. H. Heran; and Coast ports 51 deck.

THE S. S. EARL KING, 1,707 tons, Captain J. F. Legget, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from London (30th Jan.), brought the following cargo :—67 packages window glass, 50, cases yellow metal, 2,450 casks cement, 2,228 packages, steel, 409 packages papers, 265 packages piecegoods, 10,078 bars and 496 bundles iron, 300 plates iron, 829 cases candles, 38 casks zinc sheets, 81 cases wines, 176 packages oilmanstores, 56 packages provisions, 51 packages spirits, 432 cases matches, 23 packages varnish, 100 cases copper sheets, 262 bales twist, 6 cases umbrellas, 39 packages colours, 101 packages whiskey, 126 cases pencils, 45 barrels salamoniac, 335 packages coaltar, 275 packages coal pitch, 24 packages ptomsalt, 3 cases boots, 83 packages glassware, 32 packages earthenware, 435 drums oil, 392 casks ale, 183 packages, whitings, 107 packages bottles, 49 packages medicines, 10 packages rosin, 10,000 Nos bricks, 30 packages buckets, 1 case gold leaf, 16 cases quinine, 45 casks stout, 20 cases needles, 4 cases cochineal, and 25 cases ochre.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for China with China and Australian mails and the cargo of 1,025 chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Point de Galle. Mr. G. W. Lewis, and Mr. D. H. Payne. For Hongkong.—Shah Mahomed. For Singapore.—Mr. A. Gubbay, Mr. E. D. Sassoon and 2 servants. For Sydney — Mr. N. Graydon. For Melbourne.—Mr. Nauriman, Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. Bevan, Mrs. A. Atkins and 2 infants, Master M. B. Henry, Mr. S. H. M. Cattling. Mr. D. Dockerly, Mr. and Mrs. Kay and 4 children, Mr. D. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and 4 children.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Oorun (s)	Rean	Mandvee, Mar 9.
12	Stelvio (s)	Irving	N. Shield, Feb 6.
	Narcissus	McIntosh	Liverpool, Nov 13.
	J. W. Marr	Moree	Newyork, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Formosa	Hyland	D. Island.
	R. Castle	Heath	Mauritius.
	Wild Rose	Deswell	E. Point.
	Abyssinia (s)	Russel	Zanzibar.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Kashgar, Baker, to China.
Steamer Umballa, Nailer, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Annie Fish, Haffses, to Newyork.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer ErlKing, to London and Havre.
Steamer Vortigern, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
8 Arratoon Apcar (s)..Mactavish ...Hong-Kong, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.
March 8.—Steamers Meinam and Sibylla. Ship Berkshire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.
Setan, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.

MARCH 11.
Hamilton, Lieut, A. D. C., on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 12.
Durham, Lieut., 10th Hussars, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Turner, Captain, 8th Foot, on duty, from Peiwar Kotal.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.
Aitkinson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Seetabuldee.

MARCH 12.
Dayrell, Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Meerut.
Bevan, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Australia.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 12th March, 1880.

Members are reminded of the parade This [Saturday] Evening at the Town Hall at 4-30 p m. As the Regiment must be in position by 5 p m, it is particularly requested that the Members of the Corps will be punctual.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glassees may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM' it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A VICTIM.—The present firm is entirely distinct from the old one.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELPHINSTON—March 8th, at Dharwar, the wife of J. Elphinston, C. S., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

TODAY the vigorous and successful administration of Sir Richard Temple is brought prematurely to a close. The departure of a Governor, when two years of his term of office had yet to run, would ordinarily mean that little had been accomplished to perpetuate the memory of his rule, and that, if remembered at all, it would be for what he might have done rather than for what he had done. But Sir Richard Temple's energy has been so untiring, the fertility of his mind so great, and his skill and resolution as an organiser and administrator so exceptional, that in three years he has taken his place in the history of this Presidency as one of the greatest and most capable of its rulers.

Sir Richard Temple was famous for energy and administrative capacity for many years before he was appointed Governor of Bombay. As Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, Sir John Lawrence—when the famous "Punjab Minutes" first brought him into notice—as Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as Foreign Secretary, as Finance Minister, as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and as Famine Delegate, he was known to be a man of very exceptional mould, and he always enjoyed the entire confidence of his chiefs and his colleagues. But it was in Bombay that he became for the first time "popular" in the usual acceptation of the term. The qualities which had pushed him to the front, his sinews of steel which enabled him to ride day after day sixty or eighty miles, and sit down to office work afterwards as if he had only come in from the next bungalow, his insatiable desire to see everything for himself, his constitutional dislike of accepting the statements or the views of others without first sifting and verifying all, a certain impatience of obstacles and an apparent disposition to override them by all and every means, constitutional or despotic, that came to hand, caused him to be regarded by subordinates and outsiders with a feeling which almost excluded liking. That feeling found eloquent expression in the Calcutta press, which some four or five years ago used to dispraise Sir Richard as if he were the personification of all that was evil and mischievous in the rulers of men. Nothing that he did was right; everything that he said was wrong. There was wonderful harmony in the chorus of disapproval. Journals which agreed in nothing else, agreed in abusing the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. When he was appointed Governor of Bombay they congratulated Bengal and commiserated Bombay. Well, the robuster people of this Presidency found in the new Governor a man whom they could appreciate, and they soon learned to like him better, perhaps, than any Governor of whom they as yet had experience. The men of the Bombay Services have always been accustomed to pull up to the collar, and they did not find it so very dreadful to have in their chief a man of phenomenal activity who never spared either himself or others. The non-official classes, accustomed to have opinions and a will of their own, rather liked to find in their Governor a man of their own stamp, who had as little respect for red-tape and circumlocution as any of them, and drove straight to his end whenever he was satisfied, or was even strongly inclined to believe, that the end was in itself desirable. His accessibility, and the entire absence of official reserve which marked his intercourse with all who approached him, more than atoned for occasional outbreaks of the despotic temperament with which he was generally credited. And his manifest readiness to discuss even questions upon which his mind was made up, so as to gain over opponents by argument and persuasion, if that were possible, also reconciled people to his occasional stretches of authority. It is not too much to say that he now leaves our shores carrying with him the respect and confidence and the affection of all classes of the community, and that there is not a man in Bombay, European or Native, who has ever come in contact with him who does not wish him as brilliant and prosperous a career in the future as it has been his fortune to enjoy in the past.

Though of course best known to us as Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple's Governorship is not so much the central as the culminating point of his long service in India. When he came out to India in 1848, the Year of Revolutions, he was but 24 years of age, fresh from Haileybury, quite independent of party and free from predilections for any system. His political education was really begun under Sir John Lawrence; it was continued under Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, and received perhaps its greatest development in 1860 when he himself became Finance Minister. Having first formed political opinions in the school of Sir John Lawrence, he has naturally been always regarded as a Lawrentian and therefore as opposed to the "Forward School," of which Sir Henry Rawlinson is the most active and persevering representative. In a very full and able Minute drawn up some years since, he reviewed the question of our trans-frontier policy, and with great clearness and force gave his reasons against any interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. He argued that the country was so difficult of approach, communications in winter and in summer so precarious, the people so fanatical and so hostile to all foreign interference, that it would be better to resist all temptations to enter it, and even await, if necessary, a Russian invasion on the line of the Indus rather than fritter away our strength in so remote and inhospitable a region as Afghanistan. We doubt whether Sir Richard Temple would be prepared to retract anything which he wrote in this remarkable Minute, with perhaps one single exception. He stated that if we were to be attacked by Russia possibly the best thing to do would be to wait for her on the Indus. When he wrote, some twelve years ago, this would probably have been the best plan to adopt, but it is more than doubtful whether it would be the best now; for two reasons. In the first place, since then there has been a general advance of Russia, not only upon the side of Turkey, but along the Persian frontier, and across Central Asia. And in the second place there has been a considerable change in India itself arising from the great spread of education among the natives; the diffusion of means of intercommunication by railway and telegraph which carry every fact and rumour within a few hours to the remotest districts, thus bringing any complications upon our own frontier home to the fears and hopes of the whole population. Under all these circumstances it is open to question whether it would be altogether safe for us now to wait until Russia approached the Indus. In judging of Sir Richard Temple's opinions as seen in the Minute the change in circumstances must be taken into account before we can come to the conclusion that he now on all points holds the opinions expressed in that paper. There is nothing in the Minute which can be fairly construed to mean that in no circumstances should we ever send a force into Afghanistan. He never said we should remain passive in India whilst Russia made her own arrangements in Afghanistan. He simply laid down the principle that it would be best to keep out of Afghanistan—if we could—and it is unquestionable that the action of Russia within the last few years has made it very difficult indeed for us to do so with safety. Sir Richard Temple never said that we always could do so; he only appears to have thought that it might be possible, and that at the time there was no ground for interfering. But things have greatly altered since then. Then Turkey was intact, Persia was a freer agent, Khiva was intact, Bokhara only threatened, and Merv was not in question at all. It is difficult to anticipate exactly what view Sir Richard Temple may take in the House of Commons with respect to the Afghan policy of the Government. It is not likely that he will care to criticise minutely the conduct of the Government both here and at home; judging by his recorded opinions it is almost certain that he will not be prepared to say that everything they have done has been quite wisely done, and defend their whole action through thick and thin. With respect to the Afghan business it is of course the Liberal argument that British troops should never have been sent into the country at all, but even in view of the Minute to which we have referred, we should by no means feel confident that Sir Richard Temple will endorse this view in all its naked simplicity. It is very easy to say that the war might have been put off had Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission not been despatched. But supposing Sir N. Chamberlain had never been sent to Ali Musjid, what would have happened? Shere Ali had become Russianised, and had time been allowed all the Sirdars in the whole country might have come equally under Russian influence. What would the Liberals themselves have done under the circumstances? They would, no doubt, say, "We would have compelled Russia to withdraw," but supposing diplomatic pressure applied at St. Petersburg had affected the withdrawal of the Russian embassy from Shere Ali's Court, would things have reverted to a more satisfactory position? Though the Russian embassy might have been withdrawn, Russian influence would have remained behind, and we should only have put off the evil day. Sir Richard Temple is not the man to overlook these considerations, and when the question comes to be considered in Parliament, doubtless his opinion on the subject might be summed up in a sentence—that it is unfortunate we are involved in the war, but he would not be prepared to say that it was avoidable. It was not easily avoidable, and perhaps not avoidable at all. There is no doubt that he agrees substantially with the Conservative party in the opinion that Russia ought to be checked in her progress towards India and ought not to be allowed to establish herself in force anywhere near the frontier. Really vigorous diplomacy may do a great deal before a rupture actually comes. The failing of the Liberal party is that they are averse, not merely to war, but to vigorous diplomacy, for this object. These, we are inclined to think, are Sir R. Temple's opinions on this vital question; but we say this under reserve, for, of course, a politician in his position cannot express himself so freely or so fully on such points as he might wish, but we are satisfied that he may be relied on to do his best for the interests of England—and India—with a minimum expenditure of treasure and blood. Half those designs of Russia which are causing so much uneasiness throughout the East are frustrated as soon as they are unmasked, and it is well known that in the opinion of Sir Richard Temple it is desirable that we should acquaint ourselves with every single road, town, watercourse and forrage ground throughout Central Asia, so that we may be completely aware of all that Russia does. It is no secret that Sir Richard has carefully studied these things for himself, and thereby set a good example. He took the trouble to make himself intimately acquainted with everything concerning the topography and populations of Central Asia, Persia, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia, and his knowledge of those countries is so minute that travellers in those regions are disposed to believe that he has himself visited them and made notes of all their peculiarities. All the Persian correspondence of the Government of India during the last three years at least has passed through his hands, and he is better posted up in the politics of Teheran than Mr. Lyall himself.

We have just referred incidentally to the change which has been effected in India by the spread of education and the opening up of communications, and of the possible effect thereof in any political complications which might arise upon the frontier in a war with Russia. The question of native loyalty has been very carefully gone into by Sir Richard Temple, and his views upon that point were according to his usual practice, embodied in an exhaustive Minute so long ago as 1867. The substance of the document amounts to this, that the natives are a large body of men—some 200 millions—divided into a great number of sections and classes, and that it was impossible to express in a word their views with regard to British rule. He set to work to give his estimate of every one of the classes into which the Indian people are divided, and he came to the conclusion that while some of these classes are very much in favour of British rule, others are very much against it. This opinion of his has been misunderstood. For instance, some remarks about the Mahomedan priesthood have been quoted by a high authority and described as very alarmist in their tone, but when considered in relation to the context it is evident that this view is incorrect. Sir Richard Temple gave the dark side as well as the light side, and the general result is not so unfavourable to the loyalty of the Mahomedan priesthood as has been supposed. The population of India is so multifarious and varied that it is impossible to speak of them as a whole in regard to loyalty, or indeed to anything else. The several degrees of loyalty existing among the different classes is very fully described and discussed in this Minute of 1867, which is one of the most elaborate State papers that Sir R. Temple ever wrote.

Last year during the excitement occasioned by the outbreak of dacoity in the Deccan this question of native loyalty, with especial reference to the sentiments of the Mahratta population, was very fully discussed. We believe that in respect of the Mahrattas Sir R. Temple's view was very much the same as that which he entertained with regard to the Indian population as a whole—namely, that though there was a certain amount of disloyalty, active or passive, according to circumstances, in that section of the community, yet, on the whole, the feeling of passive loyalty predominated, and that though there was good reason for vigilance, there was very little indeed for suspicion or alarm.

The multiplicity of the labours of Sir Richard Temple renders a complete review of them quite beyond the scope of even the most voluminous newspaper article. We can now do no more than briefly indicate the chief subjects to which he has given his solicitude and support, leaving to some other opportunity the duty of completing the record of his labours in this Presidency.

During his tenure of office, a good deal of remedial legislation has been effected. The Deccan Ryots Bill, though carried through the Supreme Council by Mr. Hope, who displayed in the engineering of it great tact and ability, was essentially the work of the Bombay Government, and nearly every provision it contained was founded on Sir Richard Temple's minutes, which were subsequently published in the *Government Gazette*. A good deal has been effected in respect to the tenure of land. The long pending controversy with respect to khote tenures has been settled by an act which is generally regarded as a satisfactory compromise. The Bombay Land Revenue Code is another of the legislative achievements of his régime.

The subject of irrigation has always received the most careful consideration of Sir Richard Temple. In May 1878 he proposed an admirable scheme of irrigation works for the Bombay Presidency. By this scheme the Presidency was given in the Deccan and Guzarat districts 50 more irrigation works with an area of lakes or tanks of 79,779 acres or 125 square miles; with a length of canals or main channels of 1,916 miles, and an irrigable area of 3,190 square miles at a cost of 504½ lakhs of rupees. When it is remembered that the population of the Deccan and Gujarat districts approaches some 10½ millions, with a land revenue of 230 lakhs of rupees per annum, the protection afforded to these great interests is manifest, for if in time of drought the produce due to two millions of acres under command were secured by irrigation, a food supply would be secured to the population for a considerable time. The scheme was also very valuable in this respect—that each district had a fair proportion of the works, hardly any part of the country being left without them. In drawing up the scheme Sir Richard Temple was assisted by Colonel C. J. Merriman, R. E., who gave an abstract statement, relating to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, and the districts of the Deccan and of Gujarat. With his usual untiring energy Sir Richard in a tour which he made through the Southern Maratha Country in 1879, examined the valley of the Ghatpraba river and the site for the proposed weir and head works of the Gokak Canal, as well as the sites for the storage lakes which it was proposed to construct at some little distance above the canal head. The result of the examination was that the Governor drew up an excellent scheme for the irrigation of the extensive tract of country lying between the Krishna and Ghatprabha rivers and comprising portions of the Gokak and Bagalkot Talukas and of the Mudhol and Jamkhandi native states, affording complete protection from famine to the whole of the country. In order that the project might prove financially remunerative, Sir Richard very wisely recommended that storage lakes above the canal head might be provided to supplement the natural supply during the dry season. Under this scheme the total cultivated area commanded by the canal was 600 square miles, with the result to the British Government of protecting 375 square miles of cultivated land from the effects of drought and consequent famine, and irrigating each year 60,000 acres, bringing in a net annual revenue in the shape of water rates, of Rs. 4,00,000. This the Governor calculated would give a return of 4½ per cent. on the outlay of Rs. 87,50,000, exclusive of all indirect benefits, such as the saving of the land revenue and the like. In fact, nothing seems to have escaped the attention of the Governor in his examination of the Ghatprabha valley, and his Minute upon the canal project displays remarkable ability. The scheme was valuable beyond measure, for the influence of the protection and enrichment of so large a tract extends far beyond the tract situated between the Ghatprabha and Krishna. As Sir Richard clearly pointed out the Gokak canal scheme was favoured by peculiar natural advantages for nowhere else in the Deccan could a canal be taken off at the great elevation due to the 200 feet of the Gokak falls, and no work could promise to be more beneficial in its results or offered better promise of a remunerative return.

It has been the lot of Sir Richard Temple to deal with two great famines—that of Behar and that which more recently desolated the Madras Presidency and part of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. On each occasion he showed the same indefatigable activity in the personal superintendence of all engaged in administering relief to the suffering populations. He has been often taunted with having countenanced lavish expenditure in dealing with the visitation in the Bengal Presidency, while he rigidly enforced the utmost economy in Madras and Bombay where the suffering, and, eventually, the loss of life was beyond all comparison greater. But when sent to "fight the famine" in the Bengal Presidency the finances of the Empire were in a very flourishing condition, and the avowed determination of the Government was that not a man should be allowed to die of want, cost what it might. Unfortunately, things had changed when some three years later the drought had reduced millions of the people of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to destitution. Financial embarrassments were looming in the distance, and the very magnitude of the calamity threatened to make the calls upon the Government ruinous in their effect. People were coming on the relief works by millions. It became manifestly of the utmost importance to reduce the expenditure to a manageable compass, and Sir Richard Temple was made Famine Delegate for that very purpose. He therefore invented the "one pound ration." It was an experiment, and it was persevered with too long. But under the circumstances it was not altogether unnatural that an attempt was made to minimise the outlay occasioned by the Famine—an outlay then estimated at fourteen millions sterling. The actual outlay was far short of this, and Sir Richard Temple and Sir Michael Kennedy have between them the right to claim whatever credit is due to the saving effected. But at what price was it effected? Vast multitudes died, and it is of course easy to say that they perished because the Famine Delegate denied them a sufficiency of food. But this fact must be borne in mind before coming to such a conclusion—the railways, working night and day carried into the Madras districts every bag of rice which by possibility could be carried and every pound of the supply was consumed. It was quite impossible to convey into the districts more than the railways carried. The frightful mortality must then be set down to this cause and not to the insufficiency of the Government dole for which Sir Richard Temple was held answerable. All the available food was actually consumed, and it was impossible to increase the supply. That being the case the interest which at one moment attached to the bitter discussion as to the insufficiency or otherwise of the "one pound ration" becomes very secondary.

The attention paid by Sir Richard Temple to the all important question of railway extension has been one of the marked features of his administration. His attention was first directed to the necessity of a system of railways in the South Deccan and North Kanara districts—a necessity caused by the difficulty of conveying grain to those parts during the famine. The over-worked Great Indian Peninsula and Madras railways, although supplemented by the tardy system of conveyance by the grand trunk road from Poona southwards, were quite unable to meet the extra demands of the famine; and the necessity was clearly pointed out by the Governor of a line which should put those parts into communication with some port on the Western Coast. It was proposed to construct a line from the port of Karwar to the town of Hubli near Dharwar, and from thence several branches which in their combination with other existing and proposed lines would have covered the southern portion of this Presidency with a complete net-work of rail ways. Though the original idea for the carrying out of this line has been modified through the joining of interests with a foreign State, yet we have reason to expect that in its essential features it will be eventually constructed. The Bombay and Eastern Deccan State Railway which passes through the once famous but now abandoned city of Bijapur engaged the attention of His Excellency, and formed in part the subject of a Minute written by him in 1878. This line which has been the last eight months pushed on vigorously as a famine relief work will, when completed, open up the district of Kaladgi throughout its entire length, and bring that country, and also the north Kanara railway, into direct and easy communication with Sholapur; thus opening up those districts which have been so long neglected and kept backward. Another line proposed two years ago is one to communicate with Belgaum, Kolhapur and Satara, joining the Dharwar Railway on the one hand and the G. I. P. Railway at Dhond on the other. The branch line from Dhond to Munmad was opened nearly three years ago. Attention has been directed to the constructing of a branch line from this one to open up the Godavery valley; and it has also been intended to lay down a branch from Chalisgaon to the capital of Khandesh. These lines together make up a length of nearly 800 miles and when constructed will be of obvious advantage to the Presidency. In the north of the Presidency the Rajputana State Railway has been pushed on. This line from Ahmedabad to Palunpur came under the direction of the Governor. Sir Richard visited the ports of Kattywar and Guzerat through which it was intended to construct railways extensively, and the result of his visit there was a minute recommending the laying of a branch line by the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Godra in Gujarat, and the opening up of the Panch Mahals with their rich forests and timber growths thus effected. The railway extensions in Kattywar and the constructing of a line through Kutch to join with the Indus Valley line, are of great importance, especially the latter, which, should it prove to be practicable, would be of supreme advantage not only locally but to the whole northern portion of the Presidency. The undoubted triumph of railway construction, however, has been in connection with the Dadur-Quetta line. The world has seldom witnessed an instance of such expedition in engineering matters, and while we recognize that it has resulted in great measure from the hearty co-operation of the engineers concerned in its construction, yet we cannot fail to acknowledge that that co-operation could not have been brought about except by the intelligent interest, the vigour, and organizing qualities which His Excellency brought to bear on the work. In the history which shall be written of the wars with the Afghans, the construction of 133 miles of railway in one hundred days will be spoken of as one of the remarkable incidents connected therewith. In a little more than a year's time Kandahar will add to the number of its many events of note, the appearance of that great machine of civilization, the locomotive; and the country of Afghanistan will be opened up by an easy communication with this Presidency and thence with the commercial world generally.

There is nothing in which His Excellency has shown greater interest than in matters relating to trade. Every representation made by the Chamber of Commerce has received his attention and most careful consideration. In this respect, perhaps, the most important service Sir Richard has rendered was in the matter of the Custom House arrangements. The difficulties which the trade met with became at last so insupportable that a full representation was made to His Excellency with the urgent request for the immediate application of some remedy, and particular attention was called in the memorial to the frequent changes of the chief Customs officials which led to the greatest confusion and obstruction. His Excellency quickly applied a remedy. The post of Assistant Commissioner of Customs was abolished, and, following the example of Calcutta, a Collector was appointed with the understanding that the appointment should be a permanent one. The result has been the removal of all cause of complaint, and the Custom House works now as smoothly as could be desired. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce also called attention to the necessity of the mercantile interest being directly represented on the Corporation and in the Town Council, as matters affecting trade were continually coming before the Municipal authorities, and here again His Excellency met these views by giving a portion of the Government appointments to nominees of the Chamber. His Excellency's active connection with the purchase of the foreshore properties and the formation of a Trust in which the Chamber of Commerce should have the right of appointing members, is too recent to require any special reminder from us. It is doubtful if any one whose opinions carried less weight at Calcutta would have succeed in carrying through these important changes. Again, the Chamber had been trying in vain for twelve years to get an Act passed requiring the registration of partnerships. A representation was made to His Excellency, and his support was so effectual that an Act has been promised by the Supreme authorities. The subject of railway communication, which the Chamber has been urging on the attention of Government had His Excellency's hearty support, and had it not been for the inhibition of the Secretary of State which has prevented any expenditure of money in this Presidency for this purpose, a real beginning would, no doubt, have been made during Sir Richard's régime. The railways in the Southern Mahratta Country had his careful attention, but the negotiations with Portugal for the line to Goa prevented any advance in this direction. The whole community were disappointed that he could not support heartily our prayer for the broad gauge on the Rajputana line. His advocacy of the narrow gauge when he was in the Viceroy's Council perhaps prevented his sharing our views, and most unfortunately, as had Bombay received its Governor's hearty support, we should no doubt have been able to overcome the Strachey opposition. But in spite of his inability to support us in our wish for a uniform railway gauge to the North-West, by no class of the community will His Excellency be more missed and his departure more regretted than by the mercantile body. His time, his influence, and his efforts have been uniformly at their service and he has earned their true gratitude.

Sir Richard Temple has done all in his power to advance the interests of both high and primary education in the Presidency. The College of Science at Poona owes much to him and his name will be remembered in this connection at Ahmedabad. His special work in respect to education has been the inauguration of scientific education, as witness the establishment of science degrees in the University and the establishment of agricultural classes throughout the Presidency.

Some of the most richly deserved laurels which were ever worn by Sir Richard Temple are associated with the historic expedition of Indian troops to Malta. The admirable manner in which these troops were despatched was his work. The advertisement inviting tenders for shipping was only issued in Bombay on the 17th of April, 1878, and up to that time only preliminary preparations had been made for the probable contingency of equipping a force to sail from Bombay, yet by the night of the 3rd May, within 17 days of the first notice, a little army of 7,000 men, perfectly fitted out, had been embarked and had set out on their voyage to Malta. This promptitude shows plainly the extraordinary capacity for hard work possessed by Sir Richard Temple and proved the value of his incessant personal supervision of all the details of the undertaking. On this occasion he took up his quarters at the Secretariat, near the Dockyard, the bunders and the shipping, and made his hours of business daily from 5 a. m. till midnight.

The three years during which it was Sir Richard Temple's fortune to preside over this Presidency were years of exceptional difficulty, arising from famine, from commercial depression, from disturbance in the Deccan, and war and rumours of war beyond the frontier. But never for a moment did those whose destinies were in his hands doubt his capacity or his energy. The most complete confidence was reposed not merely in his intentions, but in his power to set right whatever was capable of rectification. And to-day he leaves this Presidency with its prestige undiminished and its hopes high.

AT the Byculla Club's farewell dinner to Sir Richard Temple last night, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The gathering was perhaps the largest that has ever assembled round the club tables on such an occasion, not even accepting the dinner to Sir Bartle Frere some years ago, and the toast of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple's health was received with the greatest warmth. The President, Mr. Justice Kemball, in proposing the toast, was interrupted several times by pronounced expressions of the most cordial feeling towards the guest of the evening, which found especially free vent when he remarked, "We are all proud of him, "and we shall watch his upward career with the "deepest interest; and if the turn of the wheel "of fortune should send him out as Viceroy"—here the speaker was interrupted for several seconds by vociferous cheering—"to rule over "this magnificent land, I will assure him in "the name of all present, and I think "I may say in the name of the whole "Presidency, that we will welcome him back "right gladly." When the President concluded :—"Gentlemen, I beg to propose the health "of Sir Richard Temple with all the honours," the company were not content with giving the usual "three times three," but more than doubled the usual allowance, and concluded with an additional hearty cheer for Lady Temple. Sir Richard's rising to reply was again greeted with the utmost warmth. Commencing by thanking the company on behalf of Lady Temple, and remarking that it had been a source of grief to him that protracted illness had prevented her Ladyship's joining him here and doing her duty, which she most fully recognised, by Society in Bombay, His Excellency observed that if ever there was a time when a Governor had need of the cordial support of all those with whom he was associated, it had been during the three years, or nearly three years, he had been connected with this Presidency. The time had been one emphatically of misfortune. Not only had there been trouble in this Presidency, but there had been Imperial trouble, and all this had cruelly affected our trade. The financial difficulty had caused the entire stoppage of public works and deprived the Government of one of its pleasures, namely of lending a helping hand to every well considered project of improvement or benevolence. But the misfortunes experienced during this period had not depressed Bombay; they had only served to illustrate the resources of the country and the grand qualities of its people, the ability of its officials, and the enterprise and perseverance of its merchants. Although during the period of depression Government had spent very little money, nevertheless, such were the external resources of the Presidency that great works had been carried out independent and irrespective of Government, witness the cluster of educational buildings on the Esplanade, the new water works, the wet docks, the extension of the tramway, &c. Not for years past had the influence of the Bombay Presidency been so widely felt as at this moment, when, taking all the arrangements together—civil, military, and political—the grand old Bombay flag waved from the delta of the Indus to the confines of Hindostan, from the boundary of Mysore to Kandahar in the heart of Afghanistan. His Excellency advised that attention should be paid in the future to the education of the natives, especially in scientific agriculture, and to encouraging them in everything relating to selfi government; to sanitation, teaching the people to improve their dwellings and the neighbourhood of their dwellings; to forest conservancy; to the improvement of communications; and to the maintenance of an adequate and competent military force and a sound system of Volunteering, for His Excellency remarked, "though you may have, as I "have, the greatest confidence in the loyalty, "the entire, sincere, heart-felt loyalty of the "great mass, of the great majority, of the "people, nevertheless remember that this is a "country where there are many elements of "danger, and if these elements are not kept "under control they may rise into cyclones and "tornados." In conclusion His Excellency expressed a hope that his Bombay friends would not form too certain an anticipation of what might lie before him in the critical enterprise upon which he was about to embark. The enterprise was not one of his seeking originally—it was offered to him by his friends. He had not set his heart upon it, and if he failed he should not be disappointed—still less should he be downcast; but by the recollection of all the friendliness and approbation he had met with in Bombay he should hope to rise again. "And now gentlemen," His Excellency continued, "I fell that "I have to speak the last word of farewell. "You are remaining here in the noontide of "your career, in the hey day of your existence; "but to-morrow there commences for me a new "day. I know not what it will be like; but it "will be in distant climes, and in other scenes. "I will speak my last farewell in the words of "one of the sweet singers of Ireland—you know "the song—

"Mavourneen, Mavourneen, the grey dawn is breaking
"The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill,
"The lark from his light wings the bright dew is shaking;
"Thou dost not forget that this day we part,
"It must be for years, and it may be for ever."

DR. GEORGE WATERS, who has been attached to Sir Richard Temple's staff as Surgeon and in that capacity has had his full share of His Excellency's labours and risks in traversing the frontier and the regions beyond, has just been appointed Surgeon to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. Dr. Waters is very skilful in his profession, and the appointment is generally approved. But it is to be regretted that the vacancy at the hospital is due to the serious illness of Dr. Vandyke Carter, who is obliged to proceed forthwith to Europe invalided. Dr. Carter has been suffering from relapsing fever, taken while pursuing his valuable investigation into the nature of that peculiar disease, which was fatal to so many during the late famine in the Deccan. Dr. Waters will accompany Sir Richard Temple as far as Aden and then return to Bombay.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of appointments held and honours gained by Sir Richard Temple :—

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

1848—Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Muttra.
1849-50—Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Allahabad.

PUNJAB.

1851—Settlement Officer, Jullunder district.
1852—Settlement Officer, Rechua Doab or country between Ravi and Chenab rivers.
1853—Employed in drafting Punjab Civil Code of Procedure and preparing abstract of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.
Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Goojerat.
1854-5—Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.
1856—Proceeded to England. Was in Europe when the mutinies broke out.
1857—Returned to Secretaryship in the latter half of the year.
1858—Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
1859—Commissioner of Lahore Division.
Special Judge for disposal of Thuggee trials.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Special Commissioner for awarding compensation to sufferers in the mutinies.
1860—Chief Assist. to Finance Minister of India.
Commissioner of Note Currency.
Member of Military Finance Commission.
President of Civil Finance Commission.
Member of Commission for reorganizing the Police in India.
Member of Commission for enquiring into indigo disturbances in Bengal.

BURMA, HYDERABAD, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1861—Despatched on financial missions to British Burma, to Hyderabad (Deccan), to Nagpore, to Saugor and Nurbudda territories.
1862-4—Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.
1865—Proceeded to England.
1866—Returned to Chief Commissionership Made C.S.I.
1867—Resident at the Court of the Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan.) Made K.C.S.I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1868—Foreign Secretary to Government of India.
Member of Legislative Council of Governor-General.
Introduced and carried through Punjab Tenancy Act.
Secretary to Order of Star of India.
Finance Minister of India.
1869—Proceeded to England.
1870—Resumed Finance Ministership.
1871-3—Finance Minister of India.

BENGAL.

1873—President in Council, (Government of India) during temporary absence of Governor General from head quarter.
1874—Placed in command of relief operations in the field for relief of famine in Behar.
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
1875—Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
1876—Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Created Baronet.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

1877—Delegate of Government of India for famine relief operations in Madras Presidency and in Mysore.

BOMBAY.

Governor of Bombay.
1878—Governor of Bombay.
Made G.C.S.I., and C.I.E.
1879—Governor of Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MR. GIBBS APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

London, March 10.—Mr. James Gibbs, former senior Member of Council in Bombay, succeeds Sir A. J. Arbuthnot in the Indian Council.

CAPTURE OF CHARIKAR BY OUR ALLIES.

Kabul, March 10.—Important news has been received by Colonel Lockhart through his spies from Kohistan. The people of Charikar grew tired of the oppression they were obliged to suffer from the petty chiefs, and Batchais Hanmar Taza sent a deputation to Sameh Khan, a friendly chief acting in conjunction with Shahbas Khan, our Governor. Sameh Khan got a force together and being joined by Jadlanda Khan, of Tutundurab, attacked Charikar on the 7th inst. After severe fighting, he captured it on the following evening. Sameh Khan lost twenty killed and twelve wounded; his opponent twenty-seven killed, and many wounded and taken prisoners. This puts Charikar in possession of our allies among the Kohistanis.

A KAFILLA PLUNDERED.

From Argandeh it is reported that a kafilla of sheep and oil was plundered on Kotalisufedkhak by a party of robbers from Sarichasma.

WITHDRAWAL OF HASSAN KHAN'S PICQUET.

Hassan Khan's picquet, formerly posted at Killadilel, seven miles south of Charasiab, to watch the Kabul road and guard against a surprise from Sherpur, has been withdrawn.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF THE MUSTAUFI'S MISSION.

The presence of Mahomed Jan and Mir Butcha at Jugatu with the Mustaufi is beyond doubt. Mir Butcha's mother, who is living at Baba Kuchkar, received a letter yesterday from her son saying he and Mahomed Jan have sworn on the Koran to do whatever the Mustaufi should declare best in regard to their relations with the British. Confirmation of this news is expected shortly from the Mustaufi, who probably will not wait until he has something definite to declare regarding Mahomed Jan's decision. It seems that the Mustaufi went to Ghazni and had a consultation with Mahomed Jan whom he induced to return to Jugatu. One opponent to any arrangement with the British was Yusuf Khan, tutor of Musa Jan, who dreaded perhaps losing his place. He advised holding out in the interest of Yakub Khan's son.

MUSA JAN.

We have sent a messenger to try to bring in Musa Jan; but the result of his mission is not known.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN AT JALLALABAD.

Jallalabad, March 10.—Syad Mahomed Badshah, a Kumar Chief of great importance in Northern Afghanistan, comes in to-morrow to meet Mr. Lepel Griffin. To-day Mr. Lepel Griffin, the General commanding, and several officers were entertained at breakfast by the Governor of Jallalabad in the Amir's garden. The Governor with other sirdars dined with Mr. Lepel Griffin in camp at night.

Mr. Lyall's journey is postponed, but he will reach here about the 21st.

Mr. Lepel Griffin leaves on Friday.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES.

Transit duties on goods passing through Jallalabad district will be abolished from the 21st instant, as the tax at present falls solely on British troops and camp followers. Octroi will be imposed instead, on goods consumed in the city of Jallalabad only. A military reconnaissance along the Peshbolak route has been commenced, and the construction of a road is about immediately to be undertaken by the 42nd Pioneers.

ARMING IN KOHISTAN.

Kabul, March 10.—On the 6th instant, General Mir Said Khan issued a proclamation by beat of drum for all his followers to assemble on the 7th at Istalif, to show their arms, when all deficient were to be armed. Three hundred of his men are now posted at Killa-i-Khan, above Istalif, and 200 at Killa-i-Sorab Khan. Great quantities of grain are being collected at Istalif, which is daily increasing in strength.

KOTALS OCCUPIED.

Two hundred men from Argandeh, Nirkh, Maidan, and Logar are now in occupation of the Kotali Takha and Sufed Khan, and no supplies can come from those directions. This is the work of Abdul Wakab, late Adjutant of the Amir's troops. He is brother of Malick Azama of Argandeh.

On the 7th instant, the armed men occupying the two Kotals fired on some people who were coming to Kabul from Jalrez, 20 miles west of Maidan. It is said that every day men descend from the Kotali to Killa Kazi, Chardeh Valley, to get news and pick up any arms for sale. The men placed on these Kotals by Wali Mahomed had returned to Kabul.

ATTITUDE OF THE LOGAR VALLEY PEOPLE.

News from Charasiab states that the Logar people represented they could not pay revenue to Mahomed Hosein Khan unless permitted to send grain and sheep to Kabul for sale. This being accorded, Mir Agha Sahibzada Futteh Khan has been sent to Kabul by Shahbas Khan and arrived last evening. Khaja Jan has promised to refrain from further disturbances, but is supposed to be keeping aloof pending the action of Mahomed Jan.

MAHOMED JAN.

Mahomed Jan is said to be coming with small pieces of silver with a summons for a second expedition against the British engraved thereon, and distributing them widely.

General Bright will not visit Kabul at present.

Major Hugh Forbes, R. A., is ordered to Calcutta to join Army Head-Quarters Staff.

ACCIDENT TO AN A. D. C.

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

A. A. G. Kitson, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, has fallen from his horse and broken his ribs.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE NAGAS.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam arrived at Zumba from Kohima on the 11th inst. without interruption.

Captain Abbott's party having reached and occupied Paplongmai without opposition, a party of seventy-five men, under Lieutenant Henderson, went on the 10th to convoy coolies with supplies from Konoma to Paplongmai. The party were attacked on the road by Konoma Nagas in ambush, and lost three men killed and one wounded. In consequence of the coolies' desertion the party had to return to Konoma. The General Commanding is about to occupy the neighbouring villages, so as to cut off Konoma men in Chaka fort from supplies.

INTRIGUING AT KANDAHAR.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Kandahar, March 11.—All is quiet in Kandahar. There has been some slight disturbance in Zamindawar owing to intrigues of a petty chief.

From Khelat-i-Ghilzai fighting is reported between two rival Chieftains of the Tokhi tribe.

The weather is splendid at Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. No signs of rain. The reconnaissance of the proposed Peshbolak road has been successfully completed.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, March 12.

In to-day's Legislative Council Mr. Colvin introduced a bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhansi Division. The North-Western Provinces Bill was introduced by Mr. Stokes and passed, correcting a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. Mr. Colvin introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Porvinces Rent Act 1873. Mr. Colvin postponed his motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in factories be taken into consideration in order to allow further time for the consideration of the Bill. The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 11.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Stanhope (Under Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said that communications are now being exchanged between the Viceroy and Lord Cranbrook concerning the whole British policy in Afghanistan.

THE MALTA EXPEDITION.

Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War), replying to a question, said the proximate cost of bringing the Indian troops to Malta was £470,000.

THE BUDGET.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) submitted his Budget to the House. The revenue for the past financial year amounts to £80,860,000 and the expenditure for the same period to £84,216,000. The revenue for the ensuing financial year is estimated at £81,560,000 and the expenditure at £81,485,000. The alteration in the Probate Duties will raise the surplus to £774,000. Of the accumulated eight millions of Exchequer Bills, it is proposed to convert six millions into terminable annuities, the last to terminate in 1885, thus reducing the surplus to £178,000. No increase of taxation is proposed.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that, as the expenses of the Afghan war are to be borne by India, he had therefore no intention of asking the House for a vote on that account.

SAILING OF THE JUMNA.

The Indian troopship Jumna sailed to-day from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons last night read a second time the Army Discipline Bill.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his address, which follows close on the lines of that already issued by Lord Hartington.

THE RUSSIANS AND TEKKES.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Berlin, stating that the Russian military expedition against the Tekke Turcomans has been postponed, probably on account of the serious complications between Russia and China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here this morning for Bombay.

SUEZ, March 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, March 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed weak. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 15-16

The Manchester market has been dull.

4 per cent Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¼
Bar Silver	51¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered do. do.	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£37

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£15,700,000	Inc.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£21,100,000	Dec.	£200,000
Bullion do.	£28,600,000	Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46¾ per cent.

Arrival.—Beaconsfield.

Departure.—Sicily.

The *Bombay Gazette Budget* and the *Overland Summary* for this week have been enlarged to double the ordinary size in order to make room for the great amount of important matter which has come to hand, including a valuable synopses of the Report of the Indian Army Commission; General Roberts's Despatches, and the Viceroy's Letter touching last December's operations at and near Kabul; and a review of the Indian career of Sir Richard Temple.

The same reasons which have compelled us to enlarge our weekly editions on this occasion have necessitated the keeping over of much valuable matter from the daily *Gazette*, which we hope to be able to make room for during next week.

We learn from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce that H. E. the Governor has appointed twelve o'clock, noon, to-day to receive an address from the Chamber at Malabar Point.

All Bombay will be gratified by the nomination of Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., to succeed Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., in the Viceroy's Council. The appointment is an appropriate recognition of Mr. Gibbs' lengthened labours in the service of the Government in India. Mr. Gibbs, it is understood, will come out to India immediately.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on Colonel Bray, C.B., Commanding the 4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment at Poona, the reward of £100 a year for distinguished service on the termination of the Zulu war of 1879.

The following telegram, dated the 9th inst. from the Superintendent of Way and Works, Kathiawar State Railway, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been placed at our disposal :—"A trial trip of the first locomotive with twenty empty waggons and a brake van was made this morning for seventeen miles. The engine worked most successfully over heavy diversions. The second locomotive will be ready shortly."

We learn that the acting command of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, vacant by the absence of Colonel Dowker, on two years' furlough, has been given to Major Oswald FitzGerald, the second in command of the same regiment. The appointment was closely contested both by Major FitzGerald and Colonel Hill, of the 4th Cavalry. Colonel Hill, although senior in rank, has not, we believe, been so long in the Contingent as Major FitzGerald, and as the latter officer belongs to the same regiment, it was but fit that he should get the vacant command. Major FitzGerald is a gallant officer, and was present during a part of the Franco-German war. He is very popular with both Europeans and natives, and the men of his cavalry almost venerate him. We need not say that Major FitzGerald's recent appointment has been received with much approval and satisfaction by the men of his corps and by his many friends.

Some time ago we announced that a well known Bhil dacoit, by name Tookaram wullud Hybate, had escaped from the Aurangabad Jail. He had been captured in H. H. the Nizam's dominion after an encounter (in which three dacoits and one police constable were wounded) between the Ahmednagar and Nizam's police on the one side and thirteen armed dacoits on the other. H. H. the Nizam's Government offered Rs. 1,000 for the recapture of Tookaram, and another Rs. 100 were promised by the English Government. Tookaram was recaptured by the Ahmednagar police on the 3rd instant.

Apparently we have not heard the last yet about cruelty to the Afghans. According to a report which, though possibly premature, is yet vouched for on authority which we (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have always found reliable, an officer, whose name we suppress, has been severely reprimanded for having had wounded Afghans shot after the battle of Charasiab. As a matter of fact, several wounded Afghans were shot; and it has yet to be shown that this was not the most merciful thing that could have been done to them. We know of an officer—not the gentleman to whom we allude above—who, out of pity and horror, gave orders to shoot some disabled Afghans whom he had come across. We understand that the barbarities alleged to have been perpetrated by the men of a certain native regiment upon some of the wounded have been the subject of careful investigation.

There seems a good deal of uncertainty about the Commander-in-Chief's movements. A correspondent of the Lahore paper, whose sources of information, our contemporary says, are at least as good as most, is strongly inclined to believe that the Commander-in-Chief will shortly proceed to Afghanistan.

We hear that the recruiting during January last resulted in an average addition to each corps, of only 25 men to Punjab and 13 men to Bengal infantry regiments, and three men to Punjab and five men to Bengal cavalry corps. The strength of cavalry regiments would thus be 378 instead of 500, and of infantry regiments 580 instead of 800. The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that it is intended to give a bounty to all physically qualified recruits who enlist for three years, for service in Afghanistan.

Surgeon-General Ker Innes quits India on the 1st of next month. A wholly new system comes into operation at that date, and Dr. Innes himself suggested that, as his term of service here had nearly expired, it would be better for his successor to inaugurate the new amalgamation of the British and native military medical services.

The Kathiawar State Railway is progressing rapidly. Although twelve months have not yet elapsed since the first sod was turned, the earthwork throughout the 200 miles of the railway is all but completed; and now that the engines have been received from England, a progress of from one to three miles per day of platelaying is expected. On the 9th instant the first train was run over 16 miles of the new railway. Kathiawar is indebted for this work to the intelligence and enterprise of His Highness Rawul Sri Takhtsingjee, Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, one of the most promising young Chiefs of Western India.

It is stated in an extract from the *Russian Turkistan Gazette*, dated 6th-18th November, 1879, that H. E. Adjutant General Von Kauffman, Governor-General of Russian Turkistan, reached Tashkend on his return from Russia on the 5th-17th November, 1879, and was, as usual, received with all due honours and with great joy. The civil authorities welcomed the Governor-General outside the city, and presented him with an address begging of him to become patron of a scholarship in his name. The subscription for this scholarship amounted to 8,200 roubles (about £1,000). Among those who appeared to welcome the Governor-General on his return, were the members of the Bokharian Embassy, and the Afghan Prince Abdul Rahman Khan.

Writing on the subject of General Massy's conduct on the 11th December, the *Pioneer* comes to the conclusion that it is clear General Roberts's orders did not contemplate a state of things like that which ensued. "The despatches now published show that General Massy found 10,000 of the enemy advancing towards him as he moved to his right, feeling for Macpherson's Brigade with which he was to co-operate. With this enemy coming upon him, he could not stand still. Had he retired, the whole mass would have poured into Sherpur upon his heels. He was *obliged* to fight. The noise of his firing informed General Macpherson of his whereabouts, and enabled the 200 men of the 72nd to run up and bar the way to Sherpur, which otherwise was open to the enemy. General Massy's attack also held the enemy in check at a period when every moment of time was of value in re-establishing the safety of Sherpur, left almost denuded of troops by the absence of the three brigades, which were wandering about, independent of each other, in search of an enemy of which the intelligence department had no news."

Major Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, who lately arrived in this country from the Cape to take the command of the regiment, has been recommended for a lieutenant-colonelcy.

The *Indian Daily News* suggests that, as he is now reaching Kabul, Mr. Lepel Griffin's official designation may be gazetted. "It looks as if he were intended to relieve General Roberts of the political work at Kabul, and certainly, considering the intrigues going on with Wali Mahommed, Hashim Khan, Musa Jan's mother, Mahommed Jan, and Abdul Rahman Khan, some one else other than a soldier seems required for the work. Still, the selection of Mr. Griffin will always remain one of Lord Lytton's puzzles."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Government House, Malabar Point, Public Address to H. E. the Governor, 11 a.m.

Government House, Malabar Point, Address to H. E. the Governor by the Chamber of Commerce, 12 noon.

Departure of H. E. Sir Richard Temple per Mail Steamer, 7 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "A Morning Call," 9 p.m.; "Aladdin," 9 45 p.m.

Wilson's Circus, Cruickshank Road, 9 p.m.

Governor's Band, Apollo Bunder.

Vessels Arrived.—The following steamers arrived yesterday :—Stelvio, from North Shields; Oorun, from Mandvie.

Vessels Sailed.—The following steamers sailed yesterday :—Chilka, for Kurrachee; Abyssinia, for Zanzibar.

The Indo-British Institution.—We have been requested to state that the Hon'ble L. Ashburner, C. S. I., will preside at the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution on Tuesday evening next.

A Municipal Case.—Hajee Ali Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. 70 by Mr. W. Webb for using a place (after a warning) as a stable for bullocks without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner.

H. E. the Governor's Band.—We have been requested to state that H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Apollo Bunder instead of the Ladies Gymkhana this evening, the following programme of music :—

Quadrille	Arabesken	Budick
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Duett	Oberto Conte de S Bonifacio	Verdi
Serenade	Farewell	Herfurth
Selection	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti
Valse	Les Adieux	Gung'l

Cricket.—A cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the *maidan* between a second eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club and the Hindoo Eleven. Play begins at 9-30 precisely. This is the return match between these elevens. In the first match the Parsee Club had scored 110 and 71 for 5 wickets and the Hindoos 118 in their only innings.

An Old Offender.—Tookaram Mahadoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a tin pot, containing 14 annas and 6 pies, belonging to Jannoo Mahadoo. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Jayram Dajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of two articles of wearing apparel, value Rs. 6, the property of Sadul Lall Mahomed, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Withulwaddy on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Parbuttee, aged 21 years, who was found drowned in a tank at that locality. A verdict of death by drowning was recorded, but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances she was drowned.

Rescued from Drowning.—Tarra Amir, a carpenter, on Thursday last while seated on the wall of a well at Coombarwada, overbalanced and fell into the well. An alarm was raised, when a neighbour at once jumped in and rescued the drowning man who had to be removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. After being attended to, was allowed to be taken home.

A New Barrister.—At the High Court on Thursday afternoon last, before Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. William Scott Howell, a member of Lincoln's Inn who has been called to the degree of an utter barrister, was sworn as an advocate of the High Court. Mr. Howell is the second son of Mr. Howell, of the Small Causes Court, and was some time ago a Subordinate Judge at Tanna before he left Bombay to qualify for the Bar.

Postal Notice.—The postal notice issued by the Director General of the Post Office of India, under date the 5th ultimo, regarding the compulsory payment of postage on correspondence from India for Ceylon for transmission by any route except that by the French mail steamer proceeding every four weeks to Ceylon *via* Calcutta and Madras, has been withdrawn, and it is hereby intimated that the postage rates and conditions applicable to correspondence for Ceylon will remain for the present exactly the same as heretofore, *vide* the Indian Postal Guide of December 1879.

VINGORLA DISASTER FUND.

The following sums have been subscribed up to this day, 12th March, 1880 :—

EUROPEAN WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Captain T. P. Nailer	40
Mr. Henry Conder	25
Mr. F. L. Latham	100
Hon'ble L. H. Bailey	50
Mr. J. N. Graham	50
Previously subscribed	5,471
Total Rs.	5,736

NATIVE PASSENGERS' RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Henry Conder	25
Mr. F. L. Latham	20
Hon'ble L. H. Bailey	25
Previously subscribed	830
Total Rs.	900

P. S.—His Excellency the Governor has subscribed Rs. 100 for this fund which are to be apportioned as the committee think best.

THE ADDRESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The members of the committee are requested to assemble at Government House, Malabar Point, this forenoon at 11 o'clock for the purpose of presenting the address to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain K. R. Briscoe, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr Ramchunder Bose, Mr J D Jameson, Mr B F Grindlay, Mrs D McLauchlan, Sister and 2 infants, Mrs Weldon and infant, Mrs Stewart, Mr and Mrs A Evans and 3 children, Mr A Simpson, Mr R L D Gonipertz, Major W A Ray and Lt F D H St Quinten.

For Brindisi—H E the Hon Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G C S I, C I E, Capt Dean Pitt, Mr P E Buchanan, Mr V Schalch, Major and Mrs E G Lillington, Lt Col W Winson, Mr P Playfair, Lt Col Chrystie and Mr D Mactavish.

For Venice—Mr Trevor C Plowden, Mr J F Froeschman, Mr F W D Boening, Mr Chas W Deering, Mr H Ludlow Case, Jr, Mr M Gutteling and Mr William Finckh.

For Suez—Mr F Esenlohr, Mr H L Playfair, Mr H G Pinkerton and Henry St J Smith,

For Aden—Mrs Ward.

20th March, s s Nepaul, Captain J S Murray.

For Southampton—Lord Sandhurst, Mr and Mrs W T Church, Mrs Patterson and 3 children, Mrs Beachcroft and 2 children, Mrs Knox and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Adrian Hope, Mr A Robinson, Mr and Mrs D M Gardner, Mrs W Smith, Mrs Cockburn and 2 children, Mrs Quinton and child, Mrs White, Mrs G E Ward, Mrs Griffiths, Miss Lucas Calcroft, Mrs Pitcher and 3 children, Mrs T A E Miller, Mr and Mrs A Cook, Mrs F B Elliott, Mrs Isat, Mr W C Rennie, Mr and Mrs Meyres, Surgeon Major Geods, European female servant and infant, Miss L L Pratt, Mr and Mrs Chickele and 4 children, Lt Col and Mrs E J McNair, English nurse and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bartleman and infant, Mr J Williams, Mr W B Bastaway, Mr S Sayer, Mrs Wright and 2 infants, Mrs J A D Lloyd and child, Mr H Woodward and Lt Col E Rome.

For Brindisi—Mr A B Patterson, Capt Clerk, Major and Mrs Harcourt, Mr W M Souttar, Mr D E Micrussehi, Mr Schneider, and Mr J C P Baillie and Mr and Mrs Meyers.

For Venice—Mr F Collingridge, Mr J E Anderson, Mr Devocher and Col and Mrs Osborn Wilkinson.

For Suez—Capt Fane Alexander, Mr Fane Alexander, Mr and Mrs C Nickels and 2 sons, 2 daughters and 1 child, Mr Walton Thomson.

27th March, s s Zambesi, Captain A Symons.

For Brindisi—Mr Wm Riddell, Col Glasfurd and child, Mr J O Callaghan, Mr J D Sandford, Mrs G E Manisty, Mr R G Harvey and Mr Barnes.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs H Spencer.

3rd April, s s Deccan, Captain W B Andrews.

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs G K Winter and 2 children, Col and Mrs Forster, Miss Forster and 3 children, Mrs Menzies and child, Miss L Shaw, Mrs Merriman and 3 children, Mrs Peppe and 3 children, Miss Beyron, Mrs George Lamb and 2 daughters, Mrs Gunthorpe and child, Mr Peppe, Mrs Marriott and 4 children, Mrs J Cameron and 3 infants, Mr and Mrs Geering, Mr W Jones, Mr and Mrs T Simpson, Mr and Mrs Thos Alexander, Mrs J F Finlay, Miss A G Jones, Miss W D Jones and Mr E S Eden.

For Brindisi—Depy Surg Genl VanSomeren, Miss J B Lyall, Mrs H F Cotgrave and 2 children, Mr G Rivaz, C S, Mr A R Daly, Mr W B Jones, Mr E B Powell, Mr E B Eastwick, Mrs Cameron and 3 children and Mr R J Melville, C S.

For Port Said—Mr and Mrs H Perkins.

For Venice—Mrs Munro and child, Mrs R Dey-Spedding and child, Lt Col and Mrs W C Morris.

10th April, s s Teheran, Captain A H Johnson.

For Southampton—A lady, a gentleman and 2 children and Mr R Whitham.

For Brindisi—Lt Col J Sconce, Mr and Mrs Silas E Sassoon, Mr S M Moses,

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Worgan and 2 children, Surgeon Genl G Smith, Mrs Smith and Miss Smith, Mrs and Miss Wake.

17th April, s s Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R Methven.

For Southampton—Miss Hume, Mr and Mrs C W P Watts and 4 children, Mrs Symons and 2 infants, Mrs Ffennell, Rev W J Ffennell, Mrs W E Neal and 2 children, Mrs Prinsep, Miss Prinsep and child, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr and Mrs H G Meakin, lady and gentleman and 4 children, Mrs Pennycuick and 3 children, Mr D Salamon, Miss Couper, Major General and Mrs L M Davies, Mrs R M Clifford and 3 children and Mr and Mrs Woodburn.

From Brindisi—Dr Barry, Surgeon Major and Mrs E C Bensley and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Lowis and 2 Misses Lowis, Mr and Mrs Lionel Inglis, Mr Chas F Kaysett, Mr B T Roberts and Mr and Mrs J W MacNabb.

THE TROOPS.

Two companies of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I. arrived on Thursday and are encamped on the Esplanade near the School of Arts.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting of the European and Native inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, the retiring Governor of Bombay. The main assembly room in the Town Hall was well filled before the time appointed for the meeting, and the utmost enthusiasm was apparently manifested by all present in the success of the proceedings of the evening. All classes of the Native community were fairly represented, and the high and the low evinced an interest in the object of the meeting. Among those present were observed the Chief Justice Sir M. R. Westropp, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice M. Melvill, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Raymond West, Mr. Justice Marriott, the Hon'ble L. Ashburner, the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, the Hon'ble M. Mowat, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Messrs. W. Maitland, Sheriff of Bombay, C. Macdonald, Hamilton Maxwell, W. M. Macaulay, J. H. Grant, Grattan Geary, G. Kittredge, F. Mathew, Captain Morland, Messrs. C. E. Fox, G. H. Farran, C. F. Farran, L. Rivett-Carnac, J. Russell, Drs. W. G. Hunter, Hojel, Blaney, Lyon, His Highness Aga Jehanghir Shah, Messrs. W. Adams, J. Bodger, A. Hay, R. P. Brunton, J. Bapty, J. Latimer, F. Chalk, Walker, E. B. Carroll, Winter, Gilbert, W. M. Tennent, J. Jefferson, C. Douglas, Colonel White, Major Portman, Messrs. M. R. De Quadros, Fraser Hore, J. R. Duxbury, W. Pendlebury, E. Freeborn, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Dustoor Jamaspjee, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, V. R. Luxmonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhasker, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, H. N. Saklatwalla, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Dady N. Dady, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Budroodin Tyabjee, Limjee N. Banajee, N. R. Motabhoy, F. R. Vicajee, Manker, Sadashew Nana, Dhaeeryavan, A. B. Kapadia, Mooljee Bhowanidas, H. A. Wadia, Muncherjee D. Wadia, J. C. Cama, Nowrojee Vakil, K. C. Bedarkar, K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Venayek Wasudeo, R. H. S. Isaac, Joseph S. H. Isaac, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Ardasir Cursetjee Parukh, Hassumbhoy Visram, Cammoo Sulleman, Manockjee Cursetjee, M. M. Bhownaggree, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, H. H. Shroff, Anundrao Bhaskarjee, Pandurang Balibhadra, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Sorabjee N. Cooper, N. R. Ranina, C. S. Nazir, Gooculdas Jugmohundas, R. M. Sayani, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, F. C. Gangjee, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Khunderao Morojee, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Nusserwanjee J. Lam, Shantaram Vithul, Messrs. H. C. Bhandoopwalla, Ghanesham Nilcunt, Mummohundass Davidass, Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Toolsidass Munmohundass, J. C. Budge and many others.

Mr. W. Maitland, the Sheriff, read the notice convening the meeting, requesting those present to elect their chairman.

On the motion of Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, seconded by Mr. J. H. Grant, Sir M. R. Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—Gentlemen, you are all, no doubt, aware of the reason of our being assembled here to-day, and that is a general feeling throughout the community of Bombay that the Government of Sir Richard Temple should not pass away without some suitable recognition. (Applause.) He came here, gentlemen, not an unknown statesman. There is no man throughout India who has had a more varied experience of office than Sir Richard Temple. (Applause.) He commenced his services in the year 1848, and from that period to the present time he has filled offices of very great importance under the Crown. He especially distinguished himself in the Punjab, where he was one of the efficient pupils of the late distinguished Lord Lawrence, whose name will ever be received with veneration by the public of India. (Applause.) He has been not only an executive officer in the financial department in all its grades, but he has held the high office of Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Indian Empire; he was for one year Finance Minister, and we all know with what ability he occupied that post. He has held the highest diplomatic office which is conferred upon any of Her Majesty's servants in this country, for he was Resident at the Court of His Highness the Nizam; he has been Commissioner of the Central Provinces; he has held the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal; and lastly, he came to Bombay, and left behind him—if he ever had them—all local prejudices, and has thoroughly identified himself with the welfare and interests of this Presidency. (Applause.) There is no branch of the public service here which it has not been his endeavour to foster. Whether we regard him as an advocate of education, as a promoter of public works, or generally as a statesman, he has been alike distinguished during his short reign of three years here. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it was by a singular propriety that he, one of the most energetic men in existence, was appointed over what I think I may fairly denominate the most enterprising community in the East, for though Bombay has had its days of adversity as well as its days of prosperity, has had its clouds as well as its sunshine, it raises undaunted and still stands at the heads of all the activity in India. (Applause.) And with that feeling Sir Richard Temple's heartily sympathises. Gentlemen, were I to select a special instance out of the many for their name is legion—as an instance of his energy, I would especially name the extraordinary rapidity and efficiency with which he caused the expedition to Malta to be equipped from Bombay. (Applause.) That, gentlemen, is an epoch of our government in India, of which we have reason to be especially proud, for on that occasion the Indian Empire showed how sincerely it sympathised with the interests of the Empire when it was so zealous in joining in that expedition; and that that expedition has had a very considerable effect throughout Europe, and especially on the country on which it was particularly intended to bear, there can be no doubt. Who can forget the joy with which the native regiments embarked from here for service under the Crown in Europe? (Applause.) To that feeling Sir Richard Temple lent himself, and the result was that within the brief period of a very few days that expedition was on its way to the Mediterranean. Gentlemen, to name one more of the many instances of his activity on behalf of the Crown which he served and to this country, I may refer to his two expeditions to the frontier, where there is now, under his auspices, being constructed a railway, eventually to lead to Kandahar. I believe that there is nothing in which he has more shown his zeal for the cause of education in India than to matters still to be adverted to more in detail by subsequent speakers. It is simply my duty to sketch out the leading characteristics of his career here. Gentlemen, he is now about to leave us, to embark upon a new career, and I have no doubt he will do at home, as he has done here, represent not the petty interests of some small locality, not the interests of some single presidency, but maintain and forward the course of India generally in the British Parliament, if he is destined to be returned as a member of that glorious assembly. (Applause.) I have no doubt that he will not sacrifice the interests of this country to those of placeman, whether present or expectant, but will always do what he considers to be his duty by the people amongst whom he has spent the best years of his life, and with whom his deepest sympathies are involved. (Applause.) I shall now call on the various gentlemen to whom these resolutions are entrusted, and they will, I have no doubt, enter into greater particulars of that career which we are assembled to-day to commemorate. (Applause.) Before I sit down I wish to state, as the head of the legal department in this Presidency, that we have always been met with the greatest courtesy by Sir Richard Temple whenever we had suggestion to make to him for the improvement of justice in this Presidency—(applause);—and he has always been most desirable to accept any improvements in the law. I may mention one instance, and that was the case of the Koja community. Their code of succession was in a painful state of uncertainty, and exposed them to costly litigation at every step. He appointed a very intelligent commission, selected largely from that community itself, and presided over by one of the most able civil servants in this Presidency. The result of his action has been the compilation of a code which, I trust, will be passed into law by the Legislature of India. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble M. Mowat.—After the able and appropriate remarks which have fallen from the learned chairman, the resolution which has been put into my hands will, I am sure, be most heartily received and carried by acclamation. It is :—"That the public service of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple during his career in India, and his earnest and energetic exertions in the promotion and improvement of important works during his administration, deserve the warmest thanks of the inhabitants of this Presidency." Since his arrival in India the career of H. E. Sir Richard Temple has been one of the most brilliant illustrations of "Excelsior" ever known. During the most trying period of the country's history we find in him, as stated by your chairman, the ablest lieutenant of the worthy Viceroy who was lately laid in the proudest tomb in Europe. Whenever a great occasion arose he proved himself to be the right man in the right place. With a truly Catholic genius we witness him grappling with finance, famine, and all the other critical details of Government with a vigour which has taken his countrymen by surprise. Speaking as one of the commercial community, and its chief representative for some time, I say Sir Richard Temple has done more for us than any other Governor. The acts of kindness he has shown are numerous in the extreme, and the benefits of his wise and just measures will be appreciated in after years. It has been indeed a pleasure to work with one who has always had a willing ear and readiness to act promptly for the public advantage. (Hear, hear.) It is not quite three years since he came amongst us, and to-morrow he leaves our shores, "the most popular man in India." (Applause.) The most satisfactory thing is that this popularity has been of gradual growth, and as you all know it is well deserved. He has applied himself with vigour to every great work he has undertaken; and in future years his name will be venerated as one of our greatest public benefactors, as well as one of the worthiest and most loyal servants of the Crown. (Cheers.) The monument which is about to be erected to him will claim equal attention with those which have been raised to Mountstuart Elphinstone and others. His Excellency's departure is sudden, and although he goes from amongst us we know that his services and his bright example will not be lost to India. The fair fame which he has won here will be added to by the prominent part which he is sure to take in the British House of Commons. Every Liberal and Conservative amongst us will watch his future career with more than ordinary interest, feeling assured that he will

"Leave a lofty name,
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame."

(Loud and prolonged applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the resolution, said.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat. H. E. Sir Richard Temple for more than 30 years has been in the public service of India, and few men during that time have had a more varied experience. In all the important offices which he has filled, he has been eminently distinguished in ability and earnestness. During the three years that he has presided as our Governor over the affairs of this Presidency, his administration has been characterised by the thoroughness with which he has entered into a very important question which has come before him. Every section of the community has experienced the readiness with which H. E. has given his countenance and support to the various schemes of usefulness in which they are respectively interested. Thus H. E. has made himself personally acquainted with all our various public institutions, and I am quite sure that I shall carry this meeting with me when I say that no more popular Governor ever ruled over Bombay, and this large meeting is a proof that the services of Sir Richard Temple are cordially appreciated by the inhabitants of this city; and I am certain, also, that throughout the Presidency, every part of which has been visited by our energetic Governor, these sentiments respecting his administration will be heartily endorsed. I am sure, therefore, that we shall all feel it to be our duty to record our grateful thanks to His Excellency for all that he has done for us by passing the resolution which I have the honour to second. And now that His Excellency is about to leave us, I have no doubt that he will carry with him our sincere good wishes for his future success. Convinced as I am that whenever he has the opportunity he will not fail to do all in his power to promote measures which will be beneficial to the interests of this great country in which he has passed so many of the best years of his active life.

The proposition was adopted unanimously.

The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate General, said.—The resolution which I have the honour to propose to this meeting is as follows :—"That Sir Richard Temple is entitled to the special acknowledgment and gratitude of the inhabitants of this Presidency for the enlightened support and encouragement which His Excellency has always given to the cause of education, and the deep interest which he has always manifested in the well being of all the useful and charitable institutions of the country." Our chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the last resolution have dwelt on what is perhaps the most brilliant part of Sir Richard Temple's career, his exploits as a statesman, and the wonderful display of energy in relation to the Malta expedition and our present and still pending expedition to Kandahar. But, gentlemen, the resolution which I move expresses gratitude to Sir Richard Temple for less brilliant services, but services as useful, perhaps. It might have been thought that those labours on which the early speakers have dwelt would have exacted the energies and the time of any statesman capable of even a vast amount of labour, but, gentlemen, if I were to attempt to recount in full those labours which are alluded to in this resolution, I should detain you for a long time. In speaking of Sir Richard Temple's encouragement of the useful and charitable institutions in this city—for I apprehend that there is not one of these which has not received His Excellency's countenance—(applause)—I will refer to only one matter with which I have the honour to be conversant, namely, his efforts in the cause of education. I do not wish to praise Sir Richard Temple by disparagement of former Governors, for each Governor in succession since Lord Elphinstone, the founder of the Bombay University, has been Chancellor of that University, and has not been forgetful of his duties as Chancellor. But we do not look upon Sir Richard merely as a Chancellor who took the torch from his predecessor, but as a second founder of the University. There had been a complaint before his accession to the office that our education was, for a great part, labour thrown away. It was said that we were teaching a knowledge of names and words and neglecting all that was valuable in education. I repudiate that charge. I believe that the noblest part of education is the study of man and his history, but at the same time I think it can hardly be denied that we were neglecting the next most important branch. We had hardly realised its importance, and to Sir Richard Temple the University of Bombay, and not merely the University, but the school and every educational institution throughout the country, is due the fact that physical science has been brought forward and installed in its due place in the sphere of education. For that advantage, gentlemen, we owe our gratitude to Sir Richard Temple who, amidst all the labours of statesmanship, yet found time to urge these reforms on those charged with the interests of our University, and to attend in a great measure to the details. It must not be forgotten, too, that although Sir Richard took up this cause with such energy he showed that high quality which we often do not find in a man possessed in full of his subject—he showed himself ready fully to consider and give weight to the views of others, and he abstained from pressing his own views forward without modification, and he was even willing to waive points of which he remained convinced in order that there might be no collision of opinion and no friction in the carrying out of the desired reform. For that reform, gentlemen, I believe—when the wars of this day are things of the past, and when even our difficulties in finance and politics are no longer experienced—the youth of India in each succeeding generation will have reason to remember, and will remember, with gratitude the name of Sir Richard Temple. (Applause.) They will remember him as having introduced a part of what was most valuable in their education, and I believe the people of India will have reason to remember also the material benefits derived from the study of physical science becoming familiar to their youth. (Applause.)

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.—I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Latham. Gentlemen, the learned Advocate General has dilated on the services which our energetic Governor has rendered to the cause of education in general, and he has told us with what energy the Governor has entered into every detail of the University system, and I think all those who are not acquainted with his Excellency's extreme energy may well wonder, that he should ever have found time to turn from the important affairs of State and devote himself to the less brilliant services of education. But, gentlemen, although his Excellency has found time to labour in the cause of education in general, it is still more wonderful to notice that he has entered into every detail which has been brought to his notice. Not only has be turned his attention to University education, but, gentlemen, when any matter connected with education of a lower degree, he has always paid the greatest attention and done all that we could reasonably expect him to do. I may say, perhaps, that we Mahomedans, to which community I have the honour to belong, have especial cause to show extreme gratitude for the interest which Sir Richard Temple took in the cause of Mahomedan education. (Applause.) You are all aware that it has been a painful fact that Mahomedans, as a body, have been extremely backward in the progress which has been going all around us in India in the matter of education; but the subject had only to be brought before his Excellency the Governor, for him to take an interest in the matter, which astonished even the proposer of the scheme which had been put forward. It is not generally known, for the matter was only completed yesterday, but I think I may without impropriety announce that he has sanctioned a scheme by which Mahomedan boys may be educated in English subjects, and other branches of study, in the Hindustanee language. (Applause). You are all aware that up to the present Mahomedans have had the greatest difficulty in educating their children, because all the classes were conducted through the medium of Guzerathi or Marathi. Now, neither of these languages are the language of the majority of Mahomedans of India, and therefore we went to Sir Richard Temple and pointed out the difficulties under which we laboured, and we had only to point out these difficulties for his Excellency to remove them. I say, gentlemen, that it is a matter of extreme regret that the scheme his Excellency has sanctioned has not been carried out before his departure. I think we ought to convey this resolution, that every Mahomedan who is present ought to show his mark of gratitude by passing this resolution. (Applause.)

The proposition was unanimously agreed to

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley said.—The resolution which has been entrusted to me relates to the mode in which, in the opinion of this meeting, we should commemorate the public services of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple. Gentlemen, in different parts of the world we have different modes of honouring popular individuals who are departing from among us. When I was in New South Wales a very popular member of society there was treated by his friends, who were legion, with what you might probably think would not be appropriate in the present case, namely, a large picnic and complimentary pigeon match. (Laughter.) Sir Richard Temple has what I am afraid few of us have, or are likely to have for some time—a fine old ancestral landed estate in one of the finest counties in England, and if the subscriptions would admit of it I cannot but think it would be an appropriate use of any residue that might remain if we were to invest it in a handsome salver or salvers with a suitable inscription, so that Sir Richard might have placed on his sideboard in his own home, something which might forcibly bring to his recollection what we thought of him the day before he left India. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we have authority, not only here but in England, for the form of testimonial which the resolution I shall presently read to you invites you to accept. I think you will all agree with me that nothing could be more appropriate than to commemorate the public services of Sir Richard by the erection of a statue—if the subscriptions will admit of it an equestrian statue. (Applause.) We are more familiar with the presence of His Excellency on horseback in different parts of the town than we are with seeing him on foot. But whether one form of statue be adopted or another we cannot forget that some of England's greatest statesmen have recently been commemorated by having their effigies, in a standing attitude, placed in the neighbourhood of the Parliament Houses of Westminster. Now, there is plenty of room for any number of statues on the Esplanade or in its neighbourhood, and if we do vote him a statue I do not anticipate in the slightest degree that a disaster would be likely to occur to it similar to that which occurred to the first equestrian statue ever raised in Great Britain, namely, the well known statue of Charles the First now standing at Charing Cross. This was sold during the Civil War by Parliament to a brazier who received strict injunctions to break it into the smallest pieces, but he refused to obey the order, kept it under ground and reproduced it at the Restoration, when it was placed on the pedestal on which it now stands, and where probably it will stand for centuries. (Applause.) The resolution entrusted to me is :—"That in the opinion of this meeting the best form of commemorating the public services of Sir Richard Temple would be to place his statue in the Town Hall or some other public place in Bombay." We do not by that resolution tie ourselves down to the position in which the statue ought to stand, whether in the Town Hall or not. When I arrived in this country some of the statues now in the vestibule, where by the way they are not seen to advantage, were placed in this hall. There is plenty of room for a bronze statue and the fine martial noble features of Sir Richard Temple would look well when expressed in a good bronze statue. Though not of æsthetic tastes—and if I were I would not inflict my views upon you—I still think that the resolution framed as it is in general terms will meet the purpose we have in view, and will meet with the same unanimous voting as the previous resolution has met with. (Applause.)

Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Bulvunt Venayek Shastree, and carried unanimously, "That a subscription list be opened for defraying the cost of the proposed statue, and that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting :—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, the Hon'ble M. Melvill, the Hon'ble C. G. Kemball, the Hon'ble Raymond West, the Hon'ble R. H. Pinhey, the Hon'ble F. D. Melvill, the Hon'ble John Marriott, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, the Hon'ble Mr. Balfour, Messrs S. D. Sassoon, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Byramje Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Charles Macdonald, Aga Jehangiershaw, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, C.I.E., Mr. J. K. Bythell, Brigadier-General Aitchison, General Brooks, General Hewett, Colonel Baker, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, George Kittredge, Nanabhoy Haridas, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Budroodin Tayebjee, Jairaj Peerbhoy, B. F. Farnham, R. D. Cairns, F. Vouillon, L. R. Forrest, Dr. W. G. Hunter, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Maneckjee Cursetjee, John Macpherson, William Hart, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, C. P. Cooper, H. A. Hormusjee Wadia, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Henry Cleveland, J. N. Graham, Sir Frank Souter, Knight, Messrs. J. H. Grant, Grattan Geary, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. H. Curwen, Rahimtoola Mahomed Syanee, Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. Henry Cook, Messrs. W. Maitland, J. Jefferson, Jacob Sassoon, F. Mathews, G. A. Barnett, C. Douglas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Camoo Sooleman, Vinayek Wassoodeo, S. P. Pandit, M. R. De Quadros, Jehangier Cowasjee Jehangier Readimoney, Dr. Lisboa, Messrs. Henry Morland, Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaki, Tapidas Vurjdas, Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, K. C. Bedarkar, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, J. N. Petit, Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Hurryvullubdas Calliandas, Davar Rustomjee Cursetjee, of Surat, Sardar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, of Poona, Shett Premabhai Hemabhai, of Ahmedabad, Shett Becherdas Umbaidas, of Ahmedabad, Messrs. Dorabjee Puddumjee, of Poona, and K. R. Cama.

Surgeon General W. G. Hunter.—Sir Michael Westropp and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in drawing attention to the proposition which I have been asked to lay before you. It is to the following effect :—"That Messrs. Charles Douglas and Dosabhoy Framjee be requested to act as Honorary Secretaries to the committee, and the Bank of Bombay to receive subscriptions to the Sir Richard Temple Memorial Fund. I trust, Sir, over that the utterances we have heard to-day at this meeting are not merely conventional forms, and empty utterances, but that the subscription on this occasion will realise something great, and that, the gentlemen whose names I have proposed to you as honorary members will find their labours, which are generally arduous on occasions like these, still more arduous than usual, and that the cash balance at the Bank of Bombay will be greatly augmented. At the risk of being considered out of orders, I would, on behalf of the service which I represent, publicly express my thanks for the great sympathy which Sir Richard Temple has always taken in all its affairs, from the time of his arrival in Bombay to the most recent times. It may be thought, perhaps, that I am a little out of order, but as the Hon'ble Mr. Latham referred to institutions to which Sir Richard Temple had shown great interest, occupying the position I do as the head of the medical service, I feel that I ought to take this public opportunity of expressing my gratitude for all that Sir Richard Temple has done. Whether as regards hospitals or schools, of the lower or of the higher grade, he has always shown himself as a great friend of all medical matters in this Presidency, and I, therefore, have great pleasure in laying this motion before you, and I trust that the subscriptions may be large. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said.—Sir Michael Westropp and gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to second the resolution so ably moved by Surgeon General Hunter. At this stage I will not take up the valuable time of this meetig by reiterating the many statesmanlike qualities of Sir Richard Temple as the Governor of Bombay. In fact it would be like gilding refined gold when so many able and eloquent speakers before me have done ample justice to his character as a vigorous administrator. Looking at the known abilities of the two gentlemen proposed as Secretaries, I have not the least doubt that the subscriptions in aid of the memorial will be large and general enough as to realise the hope expressed in his excellent speech by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, as well as by Surgeon General Hunter. With these brief observations I heartily second the resolution.

The proposition was passed unanimously.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then read the following address :—

To His Excellency the Honourable
Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

The citizens of Bombay desire to express, on the eve of your departure from India, their high sense of the many benefits conferred upon this city and Presidency by the energetic and capable rule of your Excellency during the past three years.

Upon arriving amongst us your Excellency was already distinguished as a statesman and an administrator; the solid work accomplished in the brief period of your sway here has justified and augmented the reputation which preceded you to this Presidency, and now when leaving these shores for England for a new, and, we sincerely hope, even more brilliant career in the seat and centre of the Empire, you will take with you the respect and affection of all classes of the community. But one regret is felt and that is honourable to you—it is that your Government has not been extended as we had hoped its full term, and that you are leaving us two years too soon.

When you arrived in this Presidency famine was still afflicting a large and important area in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Your great aptitude for administrative detail and your untiring personal supervision contributed largely to the alleviation of the suffering attending the visitation. Under your care measures were adopted to render the recurrence of famine in the Presidency less frequent, and its consequences less serious. An admirable system of canals for irrigational purposes has been devised and in great part executed. The disforesting of the country which had been in progress for years and was threatening to turn whole districts into desert, was arrested by your intelligent firmness, and a well considered scheme drawn up by you for the planting of the slopes of the ghats and other suitable localities is now in operation and already producing most satisfactory results.

You have personally visited every part of the Presidency and made yourself acquainted with the needs and capabilities of every district, even the most remote.

Under your impulse railways and roads and other appliances for developing the resources of the country and securing the prosperity of its people have been undertaken.

In this city important measures have been urged on to completion under your Government. The harbour foreshores have been repurchased, and are now again public property available for public purposes. The water supply of the city has been augmented by the opening of the Toolsee Water-works by your Excellency. A complete system of drainage has been resolved upon, and the work has been already begun. The defences of the Island have been reorganised, and the city rendered secure against hostile attack. The Prince's Dock, the greatest if not the first work of the kind constructed in the East, has been completed under your rule, and was opened by you in person on New Year's Day. But a few days since you were present at the inaugural ceremonial of the splendid Tower of the University Library, an ornament and a landmark which Bombay owes to one of its native Citizens. You have laid the foundation of buildings devoted to educational purposes, which are destined to add to the architectural splendour of this part of the city—the Cathedral High School, the Alexandra School, and the High School of the Scottish Education Society. You have given your active and influential support to every object deserving of encouragement which the citizens of Bombay or any section of them have had at heart.

While thus expressing our sense of the services rendered by your Excellency to the cause of education in this Presidency, it is probable that the public generally has not followed your labours in this department with the same keen interest which it has bestowed on your exertions in more conspicuous fields, and that it is for the most part unaware of the amount of time and thought which you here devoted to the proper working of our educational system. But those who have themselves taken part in the work of our schools and University know well how great has been the interest taken by your Excellency in that work, and how valuable are the improvements suggested or introduced by you. It is from Sir Richard Temple's tenure of Government in Bombay that will date the recognition of the proper place of physical science in Indian education, and we believe that, long after the wars and troubles of the present time have passed away, future generations will have increasing cause to be grateful for the intellectual training and material benefits afforded by the branch of study now under your Excellency's auspices duly installed in Western India.

In every department of our local life your influence has been distinctly felt and always beneficially. You have watched over the development of free municipal government in this city, and have on all occasions given to the local authorities your support and countenance. With your initiative and sustained help a Volunteer Corps has been organised which promises to become a permanent institution in Bombay.

While labouring assiduously and with conspicuous success to advance the interests of this City and Presidency you have found time and energy to render the Government of India and the Empire at large valuable services. By your care and powers of organization the Malta Expedition was despatched from this harbour with signal promptitude. In the Afghan war you organized the means of transport for the forces operating in the direction of Kandahar, and it was owing to the means which you had accumulated that at a later period the rapid and brilliant advance upon Kabul was rendered possible. You personally prepared the way for the Kandahar railway—a work of an unexampled character which, thanks to your energetic impulse, is being caried on to completion with unexampled rapidity.

The necessary limits of an address prevent us from enumerating in detail the many services and their advantageous results which have marked the three years of your Excellency's Government of Bombay. We hope to commemorate that Government by a statue of your Excellency to be erected upon a suitable site in this the metropolis of the Presidency.

Although we have not ventured here to recount the history of the twenty-nine years of arduous and conspicuous services given to India at large by your Excellency previously to your arrival in Bombay in the year 1877, we, in common with the other subjects of Her Majesty in her Eastern Empire, entertain the most sincere appreciation and vivid recollections of those varied services. While now reluctantly parting with your Excellency we do so with an earnest aspiration that your future career may be as successful and illustrious as that of which we have been the admiring witnesses in India.

Mr. Grattan Geary moved, "That the address now read be adopted and presented to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple by the Committee before his departure for Europe." He said, I propose this resolution with great pleasure. It is to Sir Richard Temple's infinite credit that, coming among us only three years ago, a Bengal civilian unacquainted personally with this town and Presidency, he in so short a time fully identified himself with us and conferred so much benefit on the Presidency and city. I myself am aware that before arriving in this city he took the utmost pains to enquire into our wants and to satisfy his mind as to the character of the measures most beneficial to us. From the time he first set foot in Bombay he laboured studiously to advance the interests of the whole community. His services, as some of the gentlemen who have preceded me have remarked, have not been confined to this Presidency, but his activity and his devotion to the service of Her Majesty have carried him beyond the frontiers of Bombay into Afghanistan, and there he has done a great amount of valuable work for the Government of India. But although he contrived to do this and to visit every district of the Presidency in turn, he has accomplished an unusual amount of work as Governor of Bombay. The address does not allude specifically to the fact that several important legislative measures have been carried through under his Government, some of them no doubt will produce good result as time goes on. In the Bombay Municipal Amendment Act the principle of the Municipal Government of this city has received support and that germ of popular representation has been considerably strengthened. The Bombay Land Revenue Code was also passed. The Port Trust Act is regarded generally by the mercantile community as a measure which will eventually prove of great benefit to the port. An Irrigation Act has been carried and will tend to guarantee the Deccan against a recurrence of the drought which had such lamentable consequences some three years ago. The Khote question, too, has been settled by an Act after many years of protracted controversy. If Sir Richard had been enabled to serve the full term of his office here, he would have conferred still greater benefits on this Presidency and country, and now he is leaving us for a new career in England we can only wish him every success. (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Honourable Sir and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition which has been so eloquently proposed by my friend, Mr. Geary. For some time past the main topic of conversation in native circles has been the approaching departure of our excellent Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who has justly been styled by the *Madras Times* as the most popular man in India. It was generally believed that His Excellency's sojourn amongst us would extend to the end of next month, and we were discussing the best mode of doing honour to and showing our appreciation of the worth of one of the best Governors which it has been the lot of this Presidency to have had for many years; when the unexpected dissolution of Parliament was announced, and as that circumstance has involved the immediate resignation and departure of His Excellency, that announcement was received with general regret by all classes in the Presidency, and we are hurriedly met here to-day to give public expression to that regret and to gratefully acknowledge, before he leaves these shores to-morrow, the benefits he has conferred upon us during his remarkable rule. Gentlemen, after the able speeches which have just been made, it is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length upon the good points of His Excellency Sir Richard's very successful administration of this Presidency. Before his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay Sir Richard had built up a reputation for himself as a sound financier and able administrator, and his arrival here was, therefore, hailed with great satisfaction, but the great aptitude for work, the ready sympathy with the people he governed, combined with indefatigable energy, versatile talents, ripe experience, and many social virtues which he has displayed since assuming the reins of the Government of Bombay, have won for him the unanimous approbation and respect of all India. Very few of the Governors who preceded him have had such golden opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and though Sir Richard, as we know, took full advantage of the

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opportunities which offered themselves to him, it must be admitted that it is not everyone who can profit by his opportunities. We know that in ordinary times a man of ordinary abilities could easily fill his five years' term of governorship and retire on his pension into oblivion, but Sir Richard's reign has been very eventful, and each succeeding event has proved that he is possessed of wonderful energy and activity both of body and mind, keen intelligence and ready resources. Whether it was in organising the Malta expedition or planning and constructing the Kandahar Railway, or managing and controlling famines or suppressing dacoities, the conviction came home to us that, like the great French War Minister Carnot, our Governor knew how to organise victory. In less weighty matters, too, we have seen that whatever Sir Richard undertook to carry out, he performed with remarkable zeal and thoroughness. The completion of the Prince's Dock, the formation of the Volunteer Corps, our drainage and water works, and many other institutions owe very much, if not their actual being, to Sir Richard's interest and zeal. (Applause.) Seeing everything for himself, going over the whole Presidency, now appearing here, now there, Sir Richard has been, to quote our respected Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, "really a Governor, and has governed people here and not allowed himself to be governed by his subordinates or his colleagues." Such a Governor keeps all his subordinates on the *qui vive*, and the public weal is thereby greatly promoted, because no one can safely say where he may not turn up suddenly, and, therefore, every one is obliged to do his work conscientiously and well. Sir Richard's thirst for information is well known. I was informed by a high official the other day that every one who went to speak to His Excellency on business was asked such searching questions touching the business in hand, that it was more than his place was worth to go to Sir Richard with an imperfect knowledge of his subject. He has taught the officials of this Presidency by his noble example that they must not shut themselves up in their palatial offices and cool bungalows, but go about into the country and see the people and learn to know them. Sir Richard has done a great deal for education. He was not content with only encouraging by his august presence on important occasions like the distribution of prizes, all those who are engaged in the conduct of our schools and colleges. No, like some of our other Governors he does not leave our University as he found it, he has given it new life and fresh vigour. He has fostered higher education and the study of science and agriculture. He has worked hard for the diffusion of medical knowledge. He has greatly benefitted the commerce of the city, and it is no exaggeration to say that no one in authority has assisted our Chamber of Commerce more than our retiring Governor. (Applause.) He has given our merchants the right to elect their own Port Trustees, he has given them a voice in the government of the Municipality, and he has added to the prestige and reputation of the Chamber by inviting and adopting its advice in Legislative matters. They say it is not in mortals to command success, but Sir Richard has done more; he has deserved it, and this spontaneous meeting is a sure indication of the measure of that success. In parting from him let us wish him God speed, and let us hope that his Parliamentary career may be equally successful. I had frequently to disagree with some of Sir Richard's public measures, but taking his work altogether into consideration, I must repeat that he has made one of the best Governors, and let us hope fervently, that it may soon be our lot to welcome him back to India as our Viceroy and Governor General. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said.—May it please your Lordship,—After what has fallen from the able and eloquent speakers who have preceded me there remains little or nothing for me to say about the distinguished services of our illustrious Governor. It is sufficient for me to remark that his Excellency will long be remembered in India for the ability and energy with which he has discharged the multifarious and important duties, which have devolved upon him from the day he landed on the shores of India. (Applause.) Although the resolution which has been placed in my hands is the last, it is not the least in importance, and I beg leave to address the gentlemen present than to your Lordship. Gentlemen, apart from the object of the meeting, its success is in a measure due to his Lordship having consented to take the chair to-day. Sir Michael Westropp's name is in itself a tower of strength, and, gentlmen, when I tell you that his Lordship has been the guiding spirit of the whole movement, and that the gentlemen interested in this meeting have had the benefit of his Lordship's sound advice and judgment on all the important points connected with it. You will all readily understand how grateful we must feel to his Lordship for his kindness in taking the chair and the ability with which he has discharged his duties. I now move "That the best and warmest thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Honourable the Chief Justice Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, for his Lordship's kindness in presiding at this meeting and for his able conduct in the chair." (Applause).

Mr. F. Mathew seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said.—I think I may resume that the applause with which you have been as kind as to receive this resolution is sufficient to carry it unanimously; and in returning thanks to you for the motion which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been so kind as to propose, and our fellow citizen Mr. Mathew to second, I shall take this opportunity of saying that it has been a very great pleasure, indeed, for me to have presided over this meeting; the object of which is to s[illegible] Sir Richard Temple from the place where he [illegible] 32 years of his life, to the seat of his country with such an expression of our high opinion of him as he deserves. (Applause.) I have already said something with regard to his career both here and in other parts in India. I would simply add to that one observation, and it is this, that no man could enter Parliament, be he European or be he Asiatic, who has seen so much of India with his own eyes as Sir Richard Temple, or who knows it more thoroughly. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the Sheriff was thanked for convening the meeting, which then adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

The chairman stated for the information of members of the committee that it had been arranged to present the address to Sir Richard Temple at Government House, Malabar Point, at 11 a. m. to-day (Saturday.)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following amounts were subscribed on the spot:—

M. R. Westropp	Rs. 500
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.	500
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	500
Merarjee Goculdas	500
Pudumjee Pestonjee, of Poona	500
L. Ashburner	300
Dosabhoy Framjee	300
E. W. Ravenscroft	250
Munguldas Nathoobhoy	250
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	250
Lyttleton H. Bayley	200
F. L. Latham	200
W. G. Hunter	200
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai	200
M. Mowat	100
Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee	100
L. Rivett Carnac	100
A. N. Hojel	100
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	100
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	50

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.

The Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held a very successful conversazione at the Town Hall on Thursday evening. There was a large and brilliant gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen, among the Society's guests being H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and H. E. Admiral Gore-Jones. The hall was adorned for the occasion with considerable taste; handsome carpets were laid down, settees were provided, choice plants lent their beauty, and the place was made to assume the appearance of a spacious drawing-room. The adjoining apartments also were somewhat similarly treated, and the whole of the arrangements were very effective. The exhibits were numerous, and many of them were of remarkable value and interest. To attempt to specify a few of the most valuable objects in so rich a collection would be difficult, and it may, therefore, be sufficient to say that few learned societies could, under similar circumstances, have provided such a complete intellectual entertainment from its own resources. Several gentlemen connected with the society kindly assisted in taking oversight and giving explanations of various subjects. In this way Dr. Gerson da Cunha associated himself with the coin collection, numismatics, &c.; Pundit Bhugwanlal Indrajee, the illuminated oriental MSS. and the figures and inscriptions in the vestibule; Mr. C. Chambers dealt with Professor Crookes's propositions regarding "Fourth Dimension in Space"; Mr. A. N. Pearson with the mineral and fossil collections; and Dr. A. Mackonochie with coral and marine animals. Mr. G. Ormiston explained the models of the dock, hydraulic machinery, dredgers, &c.; Dr. Andrade described recent discoveries in Africa, demonstrations on the terrestial globe, charts and geographical section. Dr. E. H. R. Langley gave some interesting information with regard to ornithology, entomology, and natural history; and Colonel J. H. White, R. E., gave explanations in connection with ancient and modern Indian architecture. The following gentlemen also assisted:—Mr. Kavasjee D. Contractor—telephones, microphone, phonograph, Vacuum tubes, Eyroscope; Mr. R. D. Sethna—Edison's electric pen; Dr. Sakaram Arjoon—Botanical specimens, in connection with the Society's illustrated works, and Grant College instruments, lent by Dr. H. Cook, also various microscopical demonstrations; Mr. Jehanghir B. Vacha, Dr. Barbour, and other gentlemen assisted in explaining objects under the microscope, &c.; Judge Manekjee Cursetjee Shroff—Unique specimen of exquisite caligraphy; the Secretary—political cartoons, historical pictures, &c.; Mr. John Griffiths—photograph of Ajunta Frescoes; and Mr. G. B. Stacey—Sub-marine and other practical telegraphy. Refreshments were provided by Mr. J. Pearse. The band of H. E. the Governor attended, and at intervals during the evening played a selection of music in their usual admirable manner. His Excellency the Governor, who arrived at the hall shortly after 9 o'clock, delivered the following address:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I have been asked by the committee to explain to you in a very few words the objects of the conversazione now about to be held. I deem it fortunate for myself that the conversazione should have come off before my sudden and speedy departure from Bombay. The public are still more fortunate in that your excellent president has just returned from England to take part in this interesting ceremony. It is now just a year ago since we were assembled under this roof to do honour to the departing President, Mr. Gibbs, and now, after the lapse of a year, this conversazione is being held. It is now seven years since the last meeting of the kind took place and that was in the time of Sir P. Wodehouse. Dr. John Wilson then delivered to you a most interesting address, and I believe on that occasion this hall was just as crowded as it is now. At the present time we are about to exhibit before you a great number of illustrated works which abound in this library. Among them I may particularly recommend to your inspection Gould's "Birds of Asia"; Daniell's "Views of Agra and Delhi," and also his "Views of Oriental Scenery," very old works the like of which are hardly executed now-a-days. I recommend to your inspection also Day's "Malabar Fishes"; De Schlagintweit's "India and High Asia"; Fayrer's "Serpents;" Grindley's "Scenery, Costumes and Architecture of Western India"; Layard's "Monuments of Nineveh"; Selby's "Illustrations of British Ornithology"; and Watson's "Fextiles, Manufactures and Costumes of the People of India." Then your notice will be directed to several finely and curiously illustrated manuscripts especially worthy of the attention of our native friends and members, such as the Burmese Bhudist manuscripts on palm leaves; an illustrated copy of Dante on parchment, presented by Mountstuart Elphinstone and dated the year of Dante's death. There is also a Koran richly illuminated, and further there are the art wealth of England photographs from the South Kensington Museum. Also you will find a collection of the society's coins, of which the Greek, the Parthian and Sassanians are especially valuable. It is of course impossible for every one of you to see all the many beautiful and interesting works which are here, but I suppose each gentleman will be attracted by those works which are peculiarly suitable to his own taste or his own mind. Many members of the society have been good enough to undertake to explain to you the objects of interest which are this evening exhibited. For instance, there will be Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Pundit Bhugwanlal Indrajee, Mr. C. Chambers, Mr. A. N. Pearson, who I think may be accounted a valuable recruit to the society, Dr. Andrade, Mr. G. Ormiston, Dr. E. H. R. Langley, and Colonel White. Then there are our scientific native friends, Mr. Contractor, Dr. Sakaram Arjoon, and lastly there is our talented Secretary, Mr. Wood, who will take charge of the political cartoons. (Applause.) Well, then, ladies and gentlemen, I will no longer detain you, as you are no doubt anxious to witness the objects around you. It was my painful duty a year ago to inflict upon you a long oration descriptive of the past history of the society and to mention all the names of the Europeans and natives connected with it, together with some account of the scientific, architectural, historical, artistic and literary objects of this society. I will only, therefore, on this occasion add one word on the importance of our attaining a large accession of native members, and I am encouraged to make this remark by seeing so many of our native friends present. No doubt there are some depressing influences as regard the European section of the society, because when this beautiful library was established, the Town Hall was the very centre of the civilization of Bombay. Well, it is still the business centre, but, as you know, the fashionable world of Bombay migrated to other quarters of the Island. It is also a fact worth remembering that some of the scientific objects of this society are now attained by the action of the Government. The rapidity of communication with England has also induced many scientific contributors to send their contributions to England. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of usefulness open to the society, especially on occasions like the present, and it is to be hoped that its object will prove more and more attractive to the native public. It is remarkable that, whereas this learned society once consisted of Europeans only, it now consists of Europeans and natives, the greater number being natives. This circumstance, together with the spread of education is most encouraging, and such an association of Europeans and natives in the intellectual arena is calculated to cement the bonds between the two races. (Applause.) I hope our library will grow larger and larger, and include more of the beautiful illustrated works of Europe which shall give our native friends an idea of the great world that exists beyond the dark waters, and thus there will always be gathered from time to time a large company of natives and Europeans associated together for intellectual and rational intercourse. (Applause.)

SPORTING.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PATRON.
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
VICE-PATRON.
H. E REAR-ADMIRAL GORE-JONES, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF H. M.'S NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES.
HENRY MORLAND, Esquire, Commodore.
The Hon'ble LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY, Vice-Commodore.
C. W. L. JACKSON, Esquire, Rear-Commodore.
STEWARDS.

J. H. GRANT, Esquire.	RIENZI WALTON, Esquire.
E. B. CARROLL, Esquire.	W. GILL, Esquire.
FRASER HORE, Esquire.	C. H. BYRNE, Esquire.
F. MATHEW, Esquire.	GEO. ORMISTON, Esquire.
F. D. PARKER, Esquire.	A. C. TURNER, Esquire.

J. WESTALL, Esq., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
W. G. CORKE, Esq., Honorary Sailing Secretary.
HANDICAP COMMITTEE.
Capt. DIXON, Capt. NEWELL, and Capt. CORKE.
W. G. CORKE, Esq., Starter. JOHN DIXON, Esq., Umpire.
Capt. NEWELL, Referee.

THE GRAND ANNUAL REGATTA
will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.
Rules and Courses as on previous occasions.

Boats belonging to H. M.'s ships and the mercantile marine and others privately owned by individuals not members of the Yacht Club are eligible and invited to compete in all the races, except those specified for Club yachts.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to W. G. Corke, Esq., Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, before 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, with particulars as to rig, tonnage and distinguishing flag.

Any further information may be learnt on application to the Honorary Secretary.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE.—For *bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowances for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize Rs. 50 and the entrance money. Second prize Rs. 30. Third prize Rs. 15.

SECOND RACE.—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as *bona fide* ships' boats. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs 5. Prize Rs. 50 and the entrance money.

THIRD RACE.—Sailing Match for Club yachts of cutter, schooner or other rigs (except lateen.) Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a Silver Cup.

FOURTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Club yachts of lateen rig. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize, a Silver Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—Dubash boats. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 50 and entrance money.

SIXTH RACE.—Bombay fishing boats. Entrance free. Prize Rs. 50.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for four-oared gigs and boats limited to 25 ft. over all. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize Rs. 50 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 30.

EIGHTH RACE.—Cutters, barges and pinnaces belonging to men-of-war, mail steamers, &c. pulling not less than 10 oars. Entrance Rs 5. Prize Rs. 50 and the entrance money.

NINTH RACE.—Cutters, barges and pinnaces belonging to men-of-war, mail steamers, &c. pulling less than 10 oars, not less than six boats to start. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 40 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 20.

TENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for five or six-oared gigs. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 50 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 25.

ELEVENTH RACE.—Licensed jolly boats. Entrance free First prize Rs. 25. Second prize Rs. 15. Third prize Rs. 5.

TWELFTH RACE.—For canoes. Entrance free. Prize a fat sheep and a bag of rice.

In all races two boats to start or no race.

In races where a second prize is given four boats to start or no second prize Where a third prize is given five boats to start or no third prize.

All objections to be lodged with the Committee within half an hour of the objecting boat passing the winning post. The decision of the Committee to be final.

J. WESTALL,
9th March, 1880. Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Preaching at 8-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Mrs. Amanda Smith will deliver an address at the evening service.

Public services are also held at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m. on board the ship Assaye. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.
CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 8.

THOUGH we have very little doing here we are not altogether torpid, we have not yet got into the unenlivened torpor of the regular hot weather of this place, when we shall be reduced to live like owls and bats, shunning the light of day. As yet some one thing or other does crop up to vary the monotony of "life's dull round" in this ancient *zakumdar*, or bed of thorns, as the disgusted Mogul, afterwards the Emperor Jehangir, describes it, and as befits a faithful chronicler I cannot but make a vote of passing events, even though not always important.

Since my last we have had three very interesting lectures on scientific subjects, all well attended. The first was by a doctor on the "diseases incidental to educated men." As the audience is chiefly composed of students—our educated men of the future—the subject was very suitable and was listened to with much attention. In the course of his lecture the doctor passed some severe strictures on the school masters of the present day, in that they placed far too great a strain on both the mental and physical capacities of their pupils. The professors and school masters, however, succeeded in justifying themselves on the ground that they were bound to train up their pupils to the standard fixed by the high educational *kakeems*, and it is surely no fault of the hone, if in the process of sharpening the blades get stunted or worn out. The other lecture was on the "Plurality of Words" by our esteemed professor of mathematics, whose able treatment of the subject was greatly applauded. The third lecture was on "The Indestructibility of Matter and Force" by a learned M. A.

On last Friday morning prizes were delivered to the pupils of the Muggonbhai Kurrumchund native girl's school. It was strictly a native affair, the only English ladies present being Mrs. Best and Mrs. Buhler. Most of the native gentlemen of this place were present. Mr. Bholanath Sarabhai and others, who take a special interest in this school, asked various questions to the girls and everybody present evinced much satisfaction at the evident progress made by them during the past year. This school was founded long ago in honour of the wealthy shetia, whose name it commemorates. It is now one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in Guzerat, and numbers some 250 pupils. The instruction imparted them is solid, and and such as will best suit their requirements. Mrs. Buhler kindly presided to give away the prizes, which consisted of books and female wearing apparel.

Connected with schools and education the following item will interest many of your readers. On Saturday afternoon the under-graduates of our arts college, who are studying Sanscrit, gave a rehearsal in the High School of the fine drama of "Sakoontala" in the original. The performance has been got up under the excellent tuition of Professor Kalhwate. Mr. and Mrs. Best were present throughout the performance It is the intention of the young actors shortly to act the play in a more public manner. These Sanscrit plays, if they are to be appreciated by the general public, should be got up and performed something in the style of the Latin plays acted every year at Westminster school. There must be both acting as well as elocution. The mere spouting of Sanscrit verse would, I ween, have a powerfully somniferous effect on an audience that does not understand it.

When the art college was started here, there were at first more professors than pupils, and the former you may imagine had a light time of it, as Sam Weller would say, little to do and plenty to get. This year, however, the scene is changed considerably for the better. There are some forty-seven undergraduates who now attend from different parts of Guzerat. At present the college teaches only up to the F. E. A. examination and no further, but some change as to this will be shortly necessary. For the F. E. A. class under the old scheme will be done away with after the next examination in April, and then, as the F. E. A. examination under the new scheme is by no means so stiff an affair, the professors here will have their work considerably lightened. Some of the professors are of opinion that the present staff could then easily teach up to the first B. A., but that it is not sufficient to teach up to the full B. A. The students, however, have, I hear, petitioned the trustees of the college, praying that Government might increase its present staff and enable it to teach up to the full B. A. But the funds which maintain the college are insufficient, and unless the subscriptions promised by several of the native states in this and the contiguous district come in promptly, this proposal of the students is not feasible. The Baroda State, it may be mentioned, has declined to have anything to do with this college; Sir T. Mahadevrow preferring to have one of his own at Baroda. The sinews of war are thus wanting, and the trustees will do wisely if, for the present at least, they adopt the maxim *Nec scire fas est omnia*, and simply ask Government to sanction the college teaching up to the first B. A. This can be done without any increase of the present staff of teachers, and consequently without any further expense, whilst under the new University scheme, this will give the professors a sufficiency of work.

The Afghan war is denuding us of all troops. Even this important station, the head quarters of a general of division, has now only part of a native regiment, the 15th N. I., and a few guns. The 15th British Infantry a short time ago were ordered to the front, and the 29th left us last week for Deesa. Our General, too, will shortly leave the place. The very extensive camp, once so full of life and bustle, now looks dreary and desolate, the long rows of empty houses already present a cheerless sight, whilst the owl has made his watch tower in the untenanted barracks.

THE WAR.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) are told that the free issue daily, at the discretion of general officers commanding, of tea or coffee, and the bi-weekly issue of meat, and also of rum, to native troops in Afghanistan has been sanctioned.

THE Lahore paper is informed that the Government of India have recently established a fund for the benefit of the families of native soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and that the subscription list is headed with a donation of Rs. 400 from Thakur Protab Kudr Sing, Talukdar of Rampur Mathura, in the Sitapur district.

THE *Pioneer* hears that Rajah Udit Narain Singh, the Rajah of Triwa, has behaved with much liberality as regards the fund raised spontaneously by the natives (and a few Europeans) of the Farakhabad district for sending warm clothing to the troops at the front. He not only contributed Rs. 500 to the general fund, but placed at the Collector's disposal Rs. 1,000 more as a special offering of his own for the same object; the "comforts" purchased with which were sent to two representative regiments, one British, the other native, half to each.

BENGAL.

MR. DOYNE has sold his fine Arab, Wabdan, to the Maharajah of Dhurbunga.

JUTE MANUFACTURE.—The jute manufacturing industry in Bengal appears just now to be in the throes of a second crisis, and nearly all the mills owned by limited companies, to be working at a positive loss. It appears, indeed, that some mills have actually lost portions of their capital during the latter half of 1879, and if depreciation be taken into account, the number that have done so will be increased. Only two companies have really worked to a profit last year, and been able to declare dividends.—*Statesman.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE Talukdars' agricultural meeting has been postponed from the 5th to the 15th April.

ON Monday morning the Raises of Lahore presented a farewell address to Major Harcourt, the popular Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, on his approaching departure from the district on furlough. The address alluded in flattering terms to the great public services of the gallant major while he has held charge of the Lahore district, and to the general efficiency of his administration. After the reading of the address a Persian poet recited an eulogistic ode appropriate to the occasion, and Major Harcourt then thanked the deputation in a neat speech, and accepted the address which was written, as is customary, on illuminated paper.

MADRAS.

THE *Madras Mail* has ascertained that the statement of a contemporary that "the Duke of Buckingham has asked the agent of the P. and O. Company, as to whether passage can be provided for himself and the members of his family by the first steamer in August next, is without foundation.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 28th ultimo to the 5th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 240 Hindoos, and 86 Mahomedans died in Mardas, a total of 293 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 265 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 40 from small-pox, 7 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 141 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 38·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 34·8 per 1,000 per annum.—*Mail.*

A SHIKAR ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. O. B. Irvine, the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, and Mr. W. A. Willock, Deputy Commissioner, Salt Revenue, have been seriously mauled in an encounter with a cheetah. No particulars of the accident have yet reached Madras, but the injuries sustained by Mr. Irvine are so severe that the Government have ordered Mr. Garstin to relieve him at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. Garstin, who is pukka Collector of Vizagapatam, is at present acting for Mr. Master, as Revenue Secretary to Government.—*Mail.*

BELLARY—HOSPET RAILWAY.—The Chamber of Commerce having again urged upon the Local Government the necessity of completing this line, and the directors of the Madras Railway having also consented to raise the necessary capital, we hear that the Government are of opinion that the completion of the section of railway between Bellary and Hospett is of very great importance to the Bellary District, as well as to the traffic of the Madras Railway. Looking to the fact that a large portion of the work has been executed which will only deteriorate by the line being left in an incomplete state, the Government, we hear, are of opinion that it is desirable to accept the offer of the Madras Railway Board to raise the funds required for completing the line, unless the Government of India prefer to sanction its being completed as a State Railway. We believe the Government of India has accordingly been addressed on the subject.—*Times.*

NEILGHERRY RAILWAY PROJECT.—M. Riggenbach, the inventor of a system of hill railways, which appropriately bears his name, arrived in Madras last Sunday from Olten, in Switzerland, where he is the manager of some large railway work-shops. In 1863, he patented an improvement of the "rack and pinion" system of Mr. Blenkinsop, and in 1868, he associated himself with two other Swiss engineers for the construction of a railway up the Rigi * * * M. Riggenbach has seen fit to come at his own risk to prospect the country for himself, and after having done so, he will lay his views before the Government, the Neilgherry Planters' Association, and the public. He has met with a kind reception from the Duke of Buckingham, and various officers of the Government. He hopes to have completed his preliminary surveys early next month, and should they be favourable, and should the prospects of earnings prove to be as encouraging as we believe them to be, the Government will be asked for a concession of land and privileges, and no difficulty should be met in obtaining the requisite capital with the bait of a moderate guarantee.—*Mail.*

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
FOR SALE,
GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.
Views of the most important edificies in Bombay.
Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Scenories in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

THE MOST USEFUL WONDERS OF THE AGE
TELEPHONES AND MICROPHONES.
INVALUABLE FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, AND FACTORIES.

A pair of Improved Electric Magnetic Telephones, with 300 feet of double Wire	Rs. 50
One Electric Bell to call attention, with one Battery complete	„ 50
Microphones; Sound Magnifiers, from	„ 10
Batteries for use with the Microphone	„ 10
Double Wire, silk covered, 25 feet long	„ 5
Telephones for use with Microphone	„ 30
One Telephone, one Microphone, one Battery and 25 feet of double Wire complete	„ 50

The Telephone and Microphone can be experimented with on our premises.
FULL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.
S. ROSE & CO., 9. RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WAKERS, JEWELLS, AND CWAERHI OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Constituents and the public suffering from defective sight, that
MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST FROM CALCUTTA,
has arrived, and will attend at our establishment for a few days only from 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m., beginning THURSDAY, the 11th instant.
A large assortment of the superior and so deservedly successful
EUREKA SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
Just to hand by S. S. KASHGAR.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
for N. LAZARUS, OCULIST,
CALCUTTA.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
LATEST NOVELTY.
LINEN POMPADOUR PARASOLS
JUST RECEIVED.
PRICE RS. 4.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL & IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY. 13.
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 13, MEADOW STREET, 13.
WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.
This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.
OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE
Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.
Black, Blue, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.
Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choic stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neck ties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.
DECK SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE, FROM RS. 20 PER SUIT
MATERIALS ALL WOOL.

WARM CLOTHING.
IN this Department we have most of the articles always ready, and those requiring to be made to measure we can manufacture in a very short time after receipt of reliable measures. All these Goods we can strongly recommend as being suitable for the Cold Season in the Districts and the rough wear and tear of camping-out life.
CASH PRICES.
No charge for packing, no charge for carriage on parcels' value Rs. 20, and upwards, when remittance accompanies order, and no disconnt.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flannel Shirts, ½ dozen	52 0	Stout Knit Ringwood Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool do., „	52 0	Warm Marino Socks, per dozen from	21 0
Flannel Sleeping Suits, each	18 0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25 0
Silk and Wool do. „	18 0	Stout Merino Knicker Stockings, per pair.	5 8
Flannel Pyjamas, per pair	9 0	Heavy Ribbed do. do. „	5 8
Flannel Dressing Gowns, each	23 0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets, from	10 0
Soft "India Tweed" do. „	30 0	Woollen Mufflers, each	2 0
Stout Angola Suits, from	45 0	Warm Grey Merino Under Vests, each	6 8
Scotch Cheviot do.	45 0	Warm Grey Merino Pants, each	6 8
Heavy Chesterfield Overcoats	45 0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests, each	7 8
Heavy "Ulsters"	55 0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants, „	7 8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3 8	The "District Rug," long and warm	18 0
Large Pin Scarfs, from	1 4	Heavy Scotch Mauds, from	30 0
Military Doe Gloves, per pair	4 8	Best White & Scarlet Blankets, p pair from	30 0
Stout Dogskin Driving Gloves	4 0	Coloured Austrian Blankets, each	22 0
Stout Knit Ringwood do.	1 12	Extra Fine do. „	32 0

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8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON:
MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET.

BANKS.
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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INSURANCES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HIMALAYA TEAS.
THE undermentioned SUPERIOR INDIAN TEAS are on SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

The finest Pekoe	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Ordinary do.	„ 0 14	„
Pekoe Powder	„ 0 14	„
Souchong	„ 0 12	„

Special rates for large consumers.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
Bombay, 6th March 1880. 26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.
JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER (CONCENTRATED)
HIGHLY recommended by medical men as the cheapest and best DISINFECTANT and CLEANSER. Specially prepared for Railways. Ships. Hospitals. Workhouses, Asylums, Vestries. Factories, Municipalities, Dwelling Houses, &c, &c.
Sold in drums and small and large bottles to suit requirements.

2 & 1 Gallon drums at	Rs. 2 6 6	per Gallon.
8 oz Bottles at	„ 4 13 0	per doz bottles.
4 „	„ 2 12 0	„
2 „	„ 1 0 6	„

Jeyes' Sanitary Soft Soap in Kegs, each 68 lbs. at Rs. 7-9-0 per Keg.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort.
14th February 1880.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore, J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hare & Co., Bangalore.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRIVATE OFFERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 15th instant for the PURCHASE of the Company's IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situated at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, as follows:—
1. A piece or parcel of Leasehold ground held by the Company from Government at a rental of Rs. 100 per month for a term of 99 years renewable, admeasuring 20,000 square yards, lying on the south side of the Tank Bunder, including all the buildings, tanks, &c., standing thereon, suitable for a factory or a Spinning and Weaving Mill, but exclusive of the Cotton Presses, Machinery, Tools, &c., therein.
2. A piece or parcel of freehold vacant ground (partly hilly) admeasuring 18,000 square yards or thereabout, lying on the west side of the road, running from the Bombay Defences Office towards Tank Bunder.
Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Company.
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, 6th March 1880.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES,
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome Bay Australian Charger, thoroughly broken in, quiet, and has constantly been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, Price Rs. 1,000.
A well-bred Chesnut Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-1 high, splendid paces and perfectly quiet to ride, Rs. 900.
A Brown Waler Gelding, 5 years old, good pedigree, quiet to ride, a good fencer. Rs. 1,000.
A pair of large Waler Geldings, 16-2 high, very handsome, a good match, and broken to harness, Rs. 2,500.
A powerful Black Waler Gelding, 7 years, up to 20 stone, perfectly quiet and steady in saddle, good jumper, Rs. 900.
A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, fine goer in single harness, Rs. 800.
A Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, broken to harness. Rs 750.
A well bred Waler Gelding, 16 hands, a broken Charger, and quiet to ride, Rs. 700.
Also a number of fresh Walers just arrived.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th March 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	„ 53 8	„ 56 8

STILL HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	...
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	...
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 38 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	...

BRANDY.

Muller Freres Brandy	Rs. 19 0	per doz. qts.
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	„ 28 8	„
Boulestin & Co. Do.	„ 20 0	„
F. Dessandier & Co. ** Do.	„ 24 0	„

CLARETS.
FROM LOUIS O. LANTEE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Rs. 8 0	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Serillan	„ 9 0	„
Do. Maucamps	„ 10 0	„

FROM H. AND O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Los Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	...

BEER.

		per doz. pts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	„ 4 12	„
Kreusnacher Export Beer	„ 6 8	„
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 28 8	31
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	„ 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.
CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY SPINNING MILL.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, ENGLAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION.
In the matter of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.
The mill buildings, machinery and leasehold premises belonging to the above Company, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Island of Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. in one lot at their office, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.
The property is put up for sale by the directions of Mr David Gostling, Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators of the Company, subject to a reserved price and to the sale thereof, being confirmed by the said High Court.
The property is subject to certain charges, particulars of which will be given at Mr Gostling's Office, No. 26, Apollo Street.
Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by Mr Gostling at his office up to the time of sale.
The Mill contains about 37,600 spindles, of which 20,800 are throstles and 16,800 mules, with preparation machinery, all of which are now working and in good order. There is space in the mill for 4,000 additional spindles.
The property can be viewed on application to Mr Gostling, and any further information which is required can be obtained from him.
Particulars and conditions of sale can on and after the 5th day of March instant be seen at the Auctioneers, or at Messrs. Smith and Frere's Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the Company's lease can also be inspected.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Grant Road, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal, the very valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood and China-made household furniture, 8 and 10 light hanging chandeliers by Nash, wall brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, full and half back sofa couches, teapoys, pier tables with or without marble tops, side tables, chiffoniers, writing tables, round tables, with marble tops, toilet stands, splendid almyras with toilet glasses attached, camp-cots, green painted iron bedsteads, English made mahogany full back couches and card tables, walnutwood oval tables, China-made chairs, cupboard and camphorwood chest of drawers, 2 and 3 light wall shades by Nash, 8 and 10 light chandeliers also by Nash, carpets, pier glasses, table ornaments and lamps, flower vases, hanging vase lamps, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
ALSO,
1 First-class state coach by Laurie and Marner.
1 Handsome square landau.

On MONDAY, next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, in front of the Bombay Defences yard, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of John Jones, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, and pickle frames, teapot, biscuit box, toastrack, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low folding, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, teapoys, whatnot, cots, stand, four-posts bedstead, iron bedstead, camp cots toilet, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, bagatelle table and hanging lamps, glass aquarium with fishes, flower vases, table ornaments, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.
The property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
ON MONDAY next the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases coloured winches.
7 cases coloured prints.
3 cases 900 pieces woollen shaw's, S W D
2 cases 120 pieces Persian chintz, S W D
4 bales each, 300 lbs full weight, T red twist
5 bales grey shirtings
2 bales grey T cloth
10 bales printing paper
On account of the concerned—
8 bales T red twist, seawater damaged
On account and at the risk of Fidzally—1 case leather beltings of sizes, weighing 365 lbs.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No 6, Tardeo Road, lately occupied by Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla Esq, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, rich chandeliers and argand lustres, wallshades, handsome ca pets, pier glasses, pictures, table ornaments, clocks, and elegant miniature brougham by Silk and Son, a handsome English built park phaeton, a strong built office shigram, a serviceable chesnut Arab horse, choice and rare plants, &c. &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot water curry dishes, cruet stand, table spoons and forks, mother-o-pearl handled knives and forks, butter cooler, waiter, cutlery, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, comprising a set of dining table in 14 pieces for 30 persons, drawing room, pier, side, sofa, washhand and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, wine cellarets, bookshelf, verandah benches, sideboard, ottoman, whatnots, chiffoniers, bookstands, hat-stands, hall couches, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, four posts bedstead, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, single cots, screens, baby's cot and cradle, almyras, English made mahogany, dressing table and chairs, China made drawing room and easy chairs, splendid 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, 3 and 9 light chandeliers, superior engravings and chromolithographs, wall brackets, flower vases, table ornaments, real China sugar jars, very handsome brussels carpet, figures, English clocks, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, books, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, and roses, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
N.B.—The carriages and horse will be sold at 2 p. m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 22nd inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of English-made solid mahogany portable drawing room furniture, consisting of a round table, 6 chairs, 1 predieu chair, 1 chiffonier, 1 large Brussels carpet, and 1 velvet table-cover all packed in one case, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, an oakwood cottage harmonium by Evans, a strong double-seated circular front brougham, a grey Arab horse, a field officer's tent complete in good order, a sleeping or hill tent also in good order, books, &c., the property of H. Clowes, Esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a day to be hereafter fixed at No. 22, Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, rich staar cut glassware, best plated and porcelainwares, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte by George Button and Co., the property of C. Mathew, Esqr. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th March 1880.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that under instructions from Girdhari Nath and Senn Gumna, the Mortgagees, and by the consent of Heman Gunesh and Khema Gunesh, the sons and legal representatives of Assobai, widow of the late Gunnesh widow, Maga the Mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March 1880, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, being the property comprised, in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 10th September 1874.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with two houses standing or being thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Tank Street, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, and formerly and now in the possession of the said mortgagees and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,336 and 3,102, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 31 and 32, and containing by admeasurement 551 6-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Parsee Dorabjee Bomonjee, on the west by the said Tank Street, on the north by the bungalow of Bhugwan and Dorabjee Bomonjee, and on the south by the house of Jaith Cooverjee.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 13th March 1880.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.